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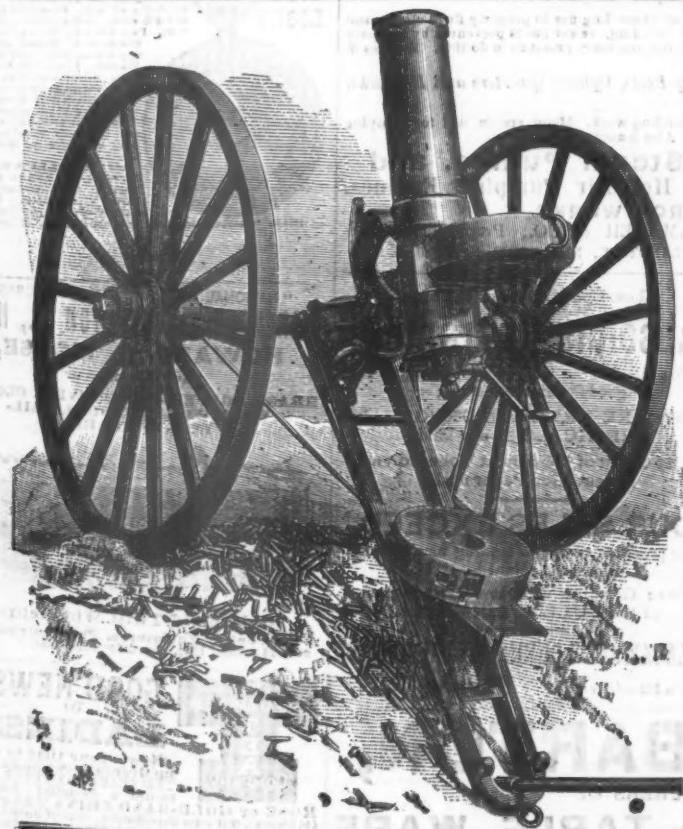
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR F. W. Hess, U. S. A., of Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., was in Washington this week, and is expected to sail for Europe this month, to be absent for several months.

LIEUT. H. T. Stockton, U. S. N., sailed June 12 from New York on the *Wyoming* to spend a six months' sick leave abroad, mainly at Trewen, near Camelford, Cornwall, England.

COMMODORE T. S. Fillebrown, U. S. N., visited New York early in the week, registering at the Sturtevant House.

GEN. A. H. Terry, U. S. A., arrived in New York Saturday, June 9, on his way to West Point, and, if we mistake not, we saw him an amused spectator of "The Princess of Trebizonde" at the Casino on Saturday evening.

COL. John Mendenhall, U. S. A., has arrived in the East on leave from the Pacific Coast.

GEN. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., has arrived safe and sound at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T., and resumed command of the Department of the Columbia.

GEN. G. W. Cullum, U. S. A., and Mrs. Cullum will spend a portion of the summer at West Point.

COMMODORE A. A. Semmes, U. S. N., visited New York early in the week, registering at the Gilsey House.

MAJOR-GEN. W. S. Hancock and Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island, New York, early in the week from their trip to Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY Chandler was at Concord, N. H., early in the week, called there by the serious illness of his mother.

COL. S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., and family are visiting friends at West Point and vicinity.

QUARTERMASTER T. F. Forbes, 5th Infantry, of Fort Keogh, is visiting in the East, and is expected to rejoin about June 22.

CAPT. A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cavalry, recently in New York City, under special orders, has arrived at Fort Brown, Texas.

CAPT. E. B. Hubbard, U. S. A., lately quartermaster at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, has gone to San Francisco, under orders to report to Major-Gen. Schofield.

MAJOR W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a trip to St. Louis, bringing with him Mrs. Dunn, whose health is much improved.

MAJOR S. S. Sumner, 8th Cavalry, of Fort McIntosh, Tex., will visit the North early in July, to remain for several months. His brother, Col. "Win" Sumner, has been visiting West Point this week.

LIEUT. G. H. Paddock, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Trumbull, Conn., Monday of this week for West Point, to rejoin his post early next week.

LIEUT. Charles McClure, 18th Infantry, and Mrs. McClure were visitors at St. Paul early in the week, registering at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lieut. W. B. Wheeler, 11th Infantry, also registered at the Metropolitan on his return to Fort Buford from leave.

SURGEON Chas. B. Byrne, U. S. Army, was a guest at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, Tuesday of this week.

LIEUT.-GEN. Sheridan, U. S. A., visited Gen. Howard at Omaha the latter part of last week to confer with him on matters relating to Fort Thorneburg and things generally in the Department of the Platte.

LIEUT. O. M. Lissak, 4th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., this week from a short leave.

LIEUTS. William Crozier and W. M. Medcalf, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., of West Point, sailed from New York June 9 on the *Belgenland* for Antwerp to be absent until some time in August next.

ASST. SURGEON A. C. Girard, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Keogh, Montana, this week, from a ten days' trip eastward.

CAPT. Robert Pollock, 21st U. S. Infantry, rejoined at David's Island, New York, early this week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth with a squad of military prisoners.

GEN. J. A. Ekin, U. S. A., made a stirring address on Memorial Day at the grave of General ex-President Zachary Taylor, "to whom," said he, "we are indebted more than to any other for the enlargement and establishment of the boundaries of this great Republic."

COL. J. B. Parke, U. S. A., lately at Parkersburg, Pa., was in Washington early in the week visiting friends. He will shortly return to Fort Brady, Mich.

The commencement exercises of the Illinois State University, Champaign, took place June 7. Lieut. W. T. Wood, 18th U. S. Infantry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Institution, who is very popular and highly esteemed, was presented by the military battalion with a handsome sword, with gold scabbard and belt.

CAPT. W. H. Clapp, 16th U. S. Infantry, will shortly relinquish his duties in the Signal Bureau for duty with his regiment after a few months' leave, it having been his desire to do so for some time past, but not practicable until now.

DOCTOR R. B. Grimes, a brother of Col. E. B. Grimes, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, has joined at Carter Station, Wyoming, and entered upon his duties as medical officer for Maj. De Russy's temporary command there.

LIEUT. J. T. Barnett, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Barnett, were still at the Arlington, Hot Springs, Ark., at last accounts.

CAPT. Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., visited New York this week, taking quarters at the New York Hotel. He went from there to West Point.

The appointment to the Adjutant-General's Department of Captain Michael V. Sheridan, 7th Cavalry, promotes 1st Lieutenant Winfield S. Edgeley, of that regiment, now on recruiting service at Cincinnati, to a captaincy, and 2d Lieutenant Herbert J. Slocum, now at the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, to a first lieutenancy. It is not likely that the appointment will relieve him, for the present at least, from his position as lieutenant-colonel and military secretary on the staff of his brother, Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

LIEUT. Elias Chandler, 16th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Griffin, Texas, from a short leave.

ASST. SURGEON F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort McIntosh, Texas, from a trip to San Antonio.

LIEUT. Williston Fish, 4th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Wednesday of this week, from a short leave.

LIEUT. Fred. Wooley, 10th U. S. Infantry, visited New York early in the week, stopping at the Grand Hotel. He expects to rejoin at Fort Brady, Mich., about the middle of July.

COMMISSARY General Moore and Surgeon O'Connell, British army, arrived in New York, from Bermuda, early in the week, and took quarters at the Grand Hotel.

CAPT. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cavalry, on recruiting service at Cincinnati, left for the East early in the week, on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUT. G. L. Converse, 3d Cavalry, is on a visit to his father, at Columbus, O.

CAPT. S. H. Lincoln, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., was visiting his brother, Doctor Lincoln, at Washington, in the early part of the week, and left later on to return to his post.

The World says: "It is reported that Senator Blaine's second son, Emmons, is engaged to Gen. Sherman's daughter Rachel. Miss Rachel is the youngest member of the Sherman family. She is very bright and vivacious."

The marriage of Assistant Surgeon J. D. Gatewood, U. S. Navy, to Miss Nannie Critcher, daughter of Ex-Representative Critcher, of Virginia, took place in St. John's Church, Hampton, Tuesday of this week, and drew together a large number of relatives and friends.

GEN. O. M. Poe, Mrs. Poe, and family, are expected to spend a portion of the summer at Cobourg, Canada. The General was at West Point this week.

We regret to learn of the serious illness, at Washington, of Miss Grace Taylor, daughter of Medical Inspector W. E. Taylor, U. S. N., who has come East from Mare Island to visit her.

LIEUT. William English, 17th Infantry, was expected to leave Fort A. Lincoln, this week, for the East, to remain for several weeks.

LIEUT. W. H. Wheeler, 11th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Buford, D. T., from a trip to St. Paul.

MAJOR James S. Brisbin, 2d U. S. Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Keogh, from a brief trip Eastward.

The Miles City Press says: "Capt. Edmond Butler, commanding battalion of 5th Infantry, in camp about eight miles up the Yellowstone, was in town June 4. He contemplates returning with his command to the Tongue river shortly, having nearly cleaned up the timber from his present location."

COMMANDER George Dewey, U. S. N., lately sick in Malta, has arrived in London and expected to be strong enough to leave for home this week.

LIEUTENANTS S. W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and D. A. Howard, 3rd U. S. Artillery, of the Academic staff at the Military Academy, left New York last Saturday on the *Devonia* for Glasgow on a visit to Scotland and other places.

CAPTAIN W. E. Dove, 12th Infantry, continues in command at Fort Niagara, N. Y., although it is probable he will shortly be succeeded by Major W. H. Penrose, recently promoted to that regiment.

CAPTAIN W. H. Bisbee, 4th Infantry, visited Omaha last week and afterwards left for Fort Thorneburg, on temporary duty. Advertising to his visit the *Omaha Herald* says: "Our good and gallant friend is stationed at Fort Niobrara. Few men of the Army are better remembered or esteemed in Omaha than Capt. Bisbee, where he so long resided, and we are glad to know that he has been among us again."

"GENERAL Sherman," says the *New York Herald*, "attempts even amateur performances in the Washington theatres, and when a good point is made he boisterously leans over the cushioned edge of his box and applauds. His gray eyes sparkle, he forgets Herbert Spencer's last book, and he gives himself to the innocent enjoyment of the occasion. One of his best friends says, 'Sherman? why, he's all brains and simplicity.'"

LIEUT.-COL. Montgomery Bryant, 8th Infantry, has gone from Angel Island to Benicia Barracks, Cal., by order of Gen. Schofield, to await action on certain matters alleged against him.

MAJOR-General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., still remains in the East, but will shortly return to San Francisco.

The San Francisco Report of June 2 says:

Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Jamie Sullivan will summer at the Napa Soda Springs. Major B. B. Keefer is expected on an early Panama steamer, and will spend the summer here. Major and Mrs. Downey will return North during next week. The Major is in very much improved health. Col. George W. Macfarlane, A. D. C. to King Kalakaua, is expected to arrive on the next steamer from the islands. Ensign M. K. Eye, of the *Ranger*, left in hospital at Mare Island when that vessel sailed for the Mexican coast, left in the *Coalinga*, Tuesday, to rejoin his ship. Brig.-Gen. Miles and Lieut. Long, A. D. C., arrived unexpectedly from the East on Wednesday, and left just as suddenly for the North on Thursday. Lieut. Waring, late of the *Rodgers*, and wife, Mrs. Lettie Cole, of Los Angeles, with Miss Jessie Sedgwick, are visiting the Northern country in the vicinity of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Major Weeks, U. S. A., and family, have gone East on a two months' visit. Capt. Hall, Military Storekeeper, acts as Depot Quartermaster during the absence of Major Weeks. The telegram in one of the morning papers to the effect that Paymaster Smith of the Army was to be court-martialed for dishonesty is mistaken, as we have the very best authority for stating that all three of the officers of that name in the Pay Corps have unblemished records. Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz, and his secretary, Lieut. E. B. Barry, U. S. Navy, arrived last Thursday and leave for the East to-day, to rejoin their families, whom they have not seen for nearly three years. As Lieut. Barry is a son-in-law of the Admiral, the meeting will be a peculiarly pleasant one. Though the Admiral is a bluff and hearty-looking sailor-man, apparently good for many years' service, he will close his active career in the Navy next December.

LIEUT.-GEN. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., seems to be quietly but surely preparing for his move to Washington in the autumn.

CAPT. John McGilvray and Quartermaster Sebree Smith, 2d U. S. Artillery, will "hold the fort" at Washington Barracks, D. C., during the absence of Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., and his troops in summer camp at Gaithersburg, Md.

MAJ. W. C. Manning, U. S. A., is acting as provost marshal at the Leavenworth Military Prison during the absence on leave of Lieut. D. M. Scott, 1st Infantry.

GEN. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., has been acting as quartermaster-general this week during the absence of Gen. Ingalls at West Point.

LIEUT. R. H. Wilson, 8th Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Gaston, Cal.

CAPT. John H. Patterson, 20th U. S. Infantry, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth early in the week on his way to Fort Supply, I. T., from leave.

COL. A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., and family, of Fort Leavenworth, will spend a portion of the summer in Boston and its vicinity.

News comes from Fort Leavenworth that the marriage of Lieut. James B. Erwin, 4th Cavalry, to Mrs. Borup, of St. Louis, is fixed for June 27.

COL. J. N. G. Whistler, U. S. A., who has been quite sick at Fort Keogh recently, is reported to be rapidly improving.

At the Memorial Day exercises at Vancouver a poem entitled "Memorial Day, 1883," by Capt. H. H. Pierce, 21st U. S. Infantry, was recited. It was peculiarly appropriate to the occasion.

COL. E. C. Mason, U. S. A., of Gen. Howard's staff, has gone to Rochester, N. Y., to bring his children, at school there, home for the summer holidays.

CAPT. J. W. Jacobs, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., will superintend the building of the new Government Hospital to be erected at Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPT. H. G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago en route to the Northwest, to see for himself what improvements have already been made and what others are necessary to carry out the design of the Government in making good harbors and navigable rivers. Gen. Wright will visit Duluth, Superior and the Red River valley and then extend his trip to the Missouri.

GEN. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., was president of the day May 30 at the Memorial exercises at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

GEN. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., has taken a residence in San Francisco and given up his quarters at Presidio.

LIEUTENANT B. H. Randolph, 3rd U. S. Artillery, of Jackson Barracks, writes an interesting letter to the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, in regard to competitive drills. He thinks:

"More care should be taken in the selection of judges, and plenty of time given them to prepare themselves. Before accepting an invitation to drill the captains of companies should know who the judges are to be, and the powers of the latter should be defined—for instance, their power to construe the tactics on doubtful points, and a rule should require that the judges, upon application, furnish in writing a detailed report of the errors committed by any company so applying. They should know whether the programme is of such a kind as to test the efficiency of a well-drilled company, and whether there is to be a 'time allowance.' In conclusion Lieut. Randolph says: 'No one can doubt the general benefit derived by fostering the military spirit and diffusing tactic knowledge, especially in large cities, where the citizens may at any time be entirely dependent upon the presence of disciplined and well-drilled commands for the protection of their property; and perhaps the preservation of their lives.'

The *Vancouver Independent* of May 31, says:

Lieutenant E. K. Webster, 2nd Inf., on leave, has gone to Florida for a short stay. Gen. Frank Wheaton returned from Fort Coeur d'Alene to headquarters 27th, and was the guest of Gen. Greene. Lt. F. H. E. Epstein, 21st Inf., and wife, arrived from the East on the 21st, and are now at Fort Canby, W. T. Mrs. Moore, wife of Surgeon John Moore, will start for the East in a few days, where she will remain a portion of the summer. Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., delivered the address at New Tacoma, W. T., on the occasion of Memorial Day observances on Puget Sound. Gen. O. D. Greene, A. A. G., returned from San Francisco on Saturday's steamer, accompanied by his daughter Miss Katie Greene. The General is much improved in health, and glad to get back to Vancouver.

LIEUT. R. H. Fletcher, 21st Infantry, has returned to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for the benefit of his health, as Fort Clamath did not agree with him.

LIEUT. G. F. E. Harrison, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort McHenry, Md., registered in New York early in the week on his way to West Point.

MAJOR Edward Collins, 1st U. S. Infantry, on leave from Arizona, is visiting his family in St. Paul, Minn.

The commencement exercises at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., will take place on the 20th and 21st of June. The Band of the 25th Infantry from Fort Snelling will furnish the music; Capt. S. E. Blunt, of the Ordnance; and Col. Gaines Lawson, Lieut. Washington Seaborg, and Lieut. John McMartin, all of the 25th Infantry, will act as judges of the competitive drill between the cadet companies and artillery squads. There will be a ball in drill hall on the evening of the 20th.

The remains of John Howard Payne were interred, June 9, in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, in the beautiful spot provided by W. W. Corcoran, his early friend. The funeral procession and the ceremonies of the occasion were striking public tributes to one who holds a lasting place in the hearts and homes of our people. The remains were taken from the receiving vault at Oak Hill Cemetery on the afternoon of June 8, and placed in the Corcoran Art Gallery, where at 4 p. m., June 9, the procession formed, headed by General E. B. Ayres, U. S. A., with his aides, Lieuts. Geo. Mitchell, Setree Smith, and Lotsa Niles, 2d Artillery; Messrs. Harrison N. Dodge, Robert S. Chew; the National Rifles, Col. J. O. P. Burnsides; the Union Veteran Corps, Capt. S. E. Thomasson; Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, Capt. John I. Rodgers; Band; Washington Light Infantry Corps, Col. W. G. Moore; High School Cadets, Capt. A. A. Smith; Artillery Battalion (2d Artillery), Colonel L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., and the officiating clergy. The remains, inclosed in a handsome coffin richly upholstered and with an outer covering of heavy white satin, were placed in the hearse specially built for the occasion. The pall-bearers were: Gen. J. G. Parke, U. S. A.; Commodore W. Temple, U. S. N.; Hon. C. McMichael, Gilbert Harrison, Esq.; Col. T. L. Casey, Hon. W. A. Maury, Professor S. F. Baird, and Major A. S. Nicholson, U. S. M. C.

A DESPATCH received at Chicago, June 10, from Santa Fe, announces the marriage of Miss Eva Cunningham to Sergt. S. S. Errett, 22d U. S. Infantry, and gives the following romantic details of the courtship and wedding:

The young lady was inexperienced in the ways of the world, having been shut up in a convent all her life, and never having been permitted freely to cultivate the society of gentlemen. Courtship relates that flirtations were conducted without reserve from her up-stair window in Paymaster Tucker's residence with a soldier until the matter became generally known, and until her charms were freely discussed among the private soldiers of the San Fe post. Sergt. S. S. Errett, 22d Infantry, soon came to be recognized as Miss Cunningham's beau. She made tryouts with him, and they met and walked and wooed along the banks of the romantic Rio Chiquito and in the hills among the cacti, sage brush, and scrub cedar. They must have told their love while Mrs. Tucker was all the time under the impression that her little son Logan was out for a walk with Miss Cunningham, when, in truth and in fact that young lady had left him at play and strolled off alone to meet her lover. Finally, it all leaked out, and fearing that the storm was about to burst on their heads, Sergt. Errett and Miss Cunningham slipped quietly away about a week ago and, hunting up a minister, were secretly married. The secret was kept until last week, when the storm came. A council of war was held, and the young lady was called on to explain. This she did by a confession of her secret marriage. What followed is unknown precisely, but this much is fact: Senator Logan, who is in Santa Fe, said he didn't mean to have any such d—d nonsense around him, so Sergt. Errett was summoned, a minister was called in, and again, in the presence of the household, Miss Cunningham and her soldier lover were declared husband and wife.

LIEUT. J. F. Mount, 3d U. S. Artillery, and family, started this week from St. Augustine, Fla., for the North to remain for some time.

CAPT. O. W. Budd, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Bayard, N. M., was in St. Louis this week, stopping at the Southern Hotel.

LIEUT. M. Macomb, 4th Artillery, for a long time past on special service at Washington, was last week ordered to the Military Academy in August, but the orders have since been changed, and it is now expected he will join his battery at Fort Adams, R. I., early in July.

GEN. George W. Getty, U. S. A., returns next week to Fort Monroe, Va., from leave.

CAPT. H. F. Brewerton, 5th U. S. Artillery, was expected to leave Fort Schnyler, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week, for a few weeks, for the benefit of his health.

LIEUT. J. E. Sawyer, 5th U. S. Artillery, and family, at latest accounts had arrived safely abroad, and are enjoying the delights of a foreign tour.

GEN. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., is preparing slowly but surely at Newport Barracks, Ky., for his relinquishment in September next of the command of the Department of the South, and retirement from active service.

GEN. C. McKeever, U. S. A., took charge of the Adjutant General's office this week during the absence of Gen. Drum at West Point.

COL. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., still remains under medical treatment in New York city, and occasionally drops in upon the meetings of the National Rifle Association, and helps keep matters moving.

The friends in New York and vicinity of Assistant Surgeon R. G. Newton, U. S. A., stationed for some time at Fort Hamilton a year or two ago, will regret to learn of the sudden death, at Fort Hill, June 2, of his infant daughter Virginia.

Doctor Charles B. Ewing, U. S. A., leaves Madison Barracks, N. Y., for Ft. Leavenworth, to report to General Pope for duty at a post in the Department of the Missouri.

LIEUT. William Davis, 10th Cavalry, lately on recruiting duty at St. Louis, will leave there in a few days for San Antonio en route to join his troop.

LIEUT. Graham D. Fitch, for some time of the 5th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and recently transferred to the Corps of Engineers, will shortly leave there, likely for duty at Willet's Point.

CAPT. A. H. Bainbridge, 14th Infantry, projects a lengthened visit abroad at an early date.

CAPT. James B. Burbank, 3d U. S. Artillery, who relinquishes, July 1, a tour of duty of some years at the Cornell University, will soon thereafter join his battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla., or at its summer camp, if already there.

DOCTOR F. J. Adams, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour at Fort Adams, R. I., betakes himself in a few days to Fort Snelling, to report to Gen. Terry for assignment to a post in the Department of Dakota.

GEN. A. H. Jones telegraphed his orderly from New York, yesterday, that he would start for Colorado at noon to quell the riots at Querido. "Meet me at the depot," said he, "and have my horse combat saddled and bridled ready for action." —*Denver Tribune*.

THOMAS M. Davis, who will be remembered by many old Army officers during the late war as a sketcher for *Harpers Weekly*, is living at Asbury Park, N. J., with a large family that has grown up around him, and has two studios filled with his sketches and drawings of war scenes at the time of action.

CHIEF Constructor T. D. Mason, U. S. N., visited New York this week, in connection with the preparation of the *Trenton* for sea. Certain changes of her internal arrangements are under discussion.

LTS. Richard Wainwright and S. W. B. Diehl, U. S. N., were in New York this week for the purpose of making a magnetic survey of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*. Having completed this duty, they returned to Washington, and resumed their duties there.

A QUIET but fashionable wedding occurred at Newport, R. I., June 13, the bride being Miss Harriet Knowles Swinburne, daughter of the late Daniel T. Swinburne, and sister of Lieut. Swinburne, U. S. Navy. The bridegroom was Professor W. G. Hale, who has the Latin chair at Cornell University. The newly married couple, after a bridal tour, will spend the summer at Mount Kineo, Maine.

An article by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan on Lee's Surrender will appear in the July number of the *American Review*.

The *Sentinel Star*, Cobourg, Canada, says: "Col. Wherry, U. S. A., with his family, have arrived at the Arlington and will summer in Cobourg. The Colonel and Mrs. Wherry are old friends, and we gladly welcome them again to town. The Colonel is a keen sportsman, and we hear the fishing at Rice Lake is good."

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., left Omaha June 11 for the Yellowstone Park. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Howard; Capt. Sladen, A. D. C.; Mrs. S. H. H. Clark, and Mrs. Bright, wife of Jacob Bright, a brother of the Hon. John Bright, of England. They expect to be absent about three weeks.

LIEUT.-GEN. Sheridan and Gen. Tompkins rejoined at Chicago a few days ago from their trip to Omaha. They were accompanied from Omaha by Col. E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., who comes East from Fort Niobrara on leave.

Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., registered at Portland, Me., the latter part of this week, en route to Fort Preble on public business.

PAYMASTER J. B. Redfield, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., June 9, from leave.

GEN. Sherman, while in New York on Thursday, paid an informal visit to Major-General Hancock at Governor's Island, and spent a few social hours with his friends there. He was accompanied by the Chinese Consul-General and his interpreter. Previous to visiting Governor's Island the General, accompanied by Gen. Hancock and a portion of his staff, went to Bedloe's Island to see how Gen. Stone was getting on with his Statue of Liberty pedestal.

COL. G. P. Andrews, 1st U. S. Artillery, is expected to rejoin at the Presidio of San Francisco early next week from a fortnight's leave.

JUDGE ADVOCATE H. B. Burnham, U. S. A., has rejoined at Chicago from a trip to Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

PAYMASTER D. R. Learned, U. S. A., will visit the East from Vancouver in July, to remain until late in October next.

CAPT. Michael Cooney, 9th Cavalry, was to leave Fort Elliott, Texas, this week on a few weeks' leave.

COMMANDOR Edward Simpson, U. S. N., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, Thursday of this week.

GEN. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., and family are at Conanicout Island, R. I.

LIEUT. A. G. Hammond, 8th Cavalry, was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, having come up from Texas in charge of a batch of prisoners.

FRIENDS of Lieutenant-General Sheridan in Chicago, anxious to testify their appreciation of him, have purchased a house in Washington, at a cost of \$45,000, intending to donate it to him on his arrival there to assume command of the Army.

CAPTAIN Geo. F. Towle and Mrs. Towle, of Newcastle, N. H., returned there a few days ago from a long visit to their son, Captain G. F. Towle, 19th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Snelling, Minn.

LIEUT. J. N. Allison, 2d U. S. Cav., of Fort Keogh, is on a brief visit to St. Paul.

PROF. Marshal Oliver, of the Naval Academy, has become the purchaser of the mansion at State Circle, Annapolis, formerly the property of Commodore Jeffries.

GEN. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., registered in Philadelphia

June 13, and on June 14 attended the class exercises at the Military Academy, Chester, Pa.

LIST of officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Comdr. Charles L. Huntington; Lieuts. Frank A. Wilner, Asa Walker, Uriel Sebree, W. E. B. Delehay, J. D. J. Kelly, M. F. Wright, and C. D. Galloway; Naval Cadets H. C. Haines and H. K. White; Surgeon T. N. Penrose; Assistant Paymaster E. B. Webster; Chief Eng. R. L. Harris; Passed Asst. Eng. Jefferson Brown; Assistant Eng. W. F. Durand; Gunner Wm. Webber, and Carpenter Henry Davis.

In Mr. Lincoln's absence during the past fortnight, writes a Washington correspondent, General Sherman has been acting Secretary of War. A day or two ago a friend asked Sherman how he was getting on, "Oh," said General Sherman, quick as lightning, "I am getting along splendidly. I am now acting Secretary of War, and for the first time since I came to Washington there is a perfect harmony between the General of the Army and the Secretary of War."

ASST. SURGEON J. D. Gatewood, U. S. N., was married June 12, at Hampton, Va., to Miss N. M. Critcher, daughter of the late Judge Critcher. The wedding, which took place in St. John's Church, was a fashionable affair. Cadet Robt. W. Gatewood, U. S. N., was best man.

The following Army officers registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, D. C., during the present week: Capt. John B. Parker, 10th Inf., 624 B street, N. W., on leave; Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art., Norbeck, Md., on leave; Capt. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., 1514 H street, N. W.; Capt. George McGowen, retired, 724 13th street, N. W., private business; Capt. Wm. H. Vinal, 16th Inf., Ebbitt House, on sick leave; 1st Lieut. Thos. W. Symons, Engineers, Ebbitt House, under orders to report to Chief of Engineers; 1st Lieut. D. M. Scott, 1st Inf., Ebbitt House, under orders; 1st Lieut. Robt. Craig, 4th Art. and A. G. O., 1008 I street, N. W., returning from inspection of Signal Service stations; Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., Ebbitt House, private business.

The following Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending June 14, 1883: Master T. A. Wilner, Naval Cadets E. B. Weeks, C. S. Glascock, R. R. Cockle, W. M. Robinson, E. W. Dalrymple, H. L. Ballantine, T. L. Bonfigli, A. R. Hasson, Surgeon T. M. Penrose.

The exercises at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester this week were interesting, and the military parade, review, drills, etc., under command of 1st Lieut. W. P. Duval, 5th U. S. Artillery, were especially commended.

LIEUT. O. M. Lissak, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Warren, Mass., was a guest at the Sturtevant House, New York, the latter part of this week.

CAPT. Joseph Fyffe, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, the latter part of the week.

ADJUTANT Elbridge R. Hills, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is visiting friends in Ohio.

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler registered at the Glenham Hotel, New York, Thursday of this week, on his return to Washington.

A DESPATCH from Detroit states that Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Infantry, while fishing, June 13, near Fort Wayne, brought up a heavy bag containing the mutilated body of a female.

CAPT. S. A. Baldwin, 10th Cavalry, of Fort Davis, Texas, will visit North early in July to remain for some time.

CAPT. W. C. Rawolle, 2d U. S. Cavalry, on leave from the West, will spend a portion of the summer abroad.

A BOARD of Officers met at the Army Building, New York, on Monday, June 11, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the merits of certain lamps designed by J. F. Donnell and Co., N. Y. City, with a view of supplying the Army therewith. The Board will make some experiments before deciding upon the merits of the lamps offered.

GEORGE C. DUNN, eldest son of Gunner George C. Dunn, U. S. Navy, died at Washington, June 8, the funeral ceremonies taking place June 10.

LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at Boston, June 6, the following were elected members: Surgeon C. N. Chamberlain, U. S. V.; Surgeon W. H. W. Hinds, U. S. V. The officers recently elected for the year 1883-1884, a full list of whom was given in the *JOURNAL*, formally entered upon their duties at this meeting. Capt. J. H. Higbee, U. S. M. C., and Capt. Montgomery Sieard, U. S. N., have been transferred from this Commandery to that of the District of Columbia. Suitable resolutions in regard to the late Companions, Gen. T. G. Ellis and Capt. J. Hawes, U. S. V., of the Massachusetts Commandery, have been adopted and published.

THE new multi-charge gun now being manufactured at the Scott foundry, Reading, Pa., would be ready in June for testing at the Sandy Hook proving ground, with a specially designed target. The gun will be of 6-in. calibre. The breech underneath are of steel. The breech pocket is larger than the others, and will be charged with slow-burning, coarse-grained powder, which will start the projectile gradually. Then repeated charges of quick-burning powder will come from breech to muzzle.

EXPERIMENTS of some interest have been carried on during the year with two new Krupp siege guns. They were nearly of equal weight, calibre 4.14 inches and 4.72 inches; the smaller gun having a bore 32.2 calibres long, the bore of the larger being 22½ calibres in length. The shell weighed 35 lb. Each gun fired 1,000 rounds, with charges of about 9 lb., but varying, and with different elevations. The maximum range was 9,706 yards with the 4.14-in. gun, and something over 8,600 yards with the 4.72-in. gun; elevation 35 degrees. The remaining velocity at 2,707 yards was 972 ft. at 907 ft. respectively. The guns were in perfect condition at the conclusion of the experiments, and the breech-closing apparatus worked faultlessly.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 39, H. Q. A., June 8, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 574 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

574. If in charges of station a company or garrison is succeeded by another, the latter succeeds to the garden of the former, paying to the fund of the former a proper amount therefor. In case the commanding officer cannot agree upon the price to be paid for the garden, an appeal may be made to the Department Commander, whose decision shall be final.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, May 28, 1883.

Publishes instructions as to the proper observance of National Memorial Day in the Dept. of the Columbia.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, May 31, 1883.

Publishes extracts, taken from the Target Reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California, for the month of April, 1883.

CIRCULAR II, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, June 6, 1883.

Publishes record of target practice of troops serving in Dept. of the South, for the months of March and April, 1883.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The journey performed by the Dept. of Columbia Commander to Sprague, Spokane Falls, W. T., and other points, on the N. P. R. R., and return, to these H. Q., between the 19th and 26th of May, is confirmed (S. O. 73, May 31, D. Columbia.)

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Major H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate, Dept. of Platte, will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., under written instructions of the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 57, June 4, D. P.)

Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and to Fort Bliss, Texas, on public business (S. O. 115, June 5, D. M.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"WAR DEPT., June 8, 1883.

"During the temporary absence of the Q. M. Gen., Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Perry, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Q. M. Gen. and perform his duties.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O., June 9, W. D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M. of the Dept., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and Fort Warren, Mass., on business connected with his Dept. (S. O. 105, June 14, D. E.)

Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., having been appointed Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of California, will take station at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 58, June 1, D. Cal.)

The journey performed by Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M. Dept., from Vancouver to Portland, and return, on May 28, on public business; is confirmed (S. O. 73, May 31, D. Columbia.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, Asst. Q. M., to duty at Fort Maginnis, Montana Territory, to duty at Fort Stanton, N. M. Capt. Joshua W. Jacobs, Asst. Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, and is assigned to duty at the Hot Springs, Ark., in connection with the building operations at that place, to take effect after being relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, and will report to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Q. M. Gen. for instructions (S. O., June 9, W. D.)

Capt. E. J. Strang, Asst. Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed to Fort Massachusetts, Ship Island, Miss., to examine and report upon the circumstances attending the tearing down of some old buildings at that post (S. O. 55, June 7, D. S.)

Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to and take post at Ogden, Utah, relieving 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., now on duty at that point (S. O. 57, June 4, D. P.)

Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith, Asst. Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, is detailed to inspect at St. Louis, miscellaneous groceries—Indian supplies. Lieut. Col. Beckwith will be notified by the Indian Office of the time of the delivery of the goods and when his attendance will be required (S. O. 59, June 6, M. D. M.)

Major John W. Barriger, Commissary of Subsistence, is detailed to inspect at Chicago, miscellaneous groceries and corn meal—Indian supplies. Major Barriger will be notified by the Indian Office of the time of the delivery of the goods and when his attendance will be required (S. O. 59, June 6, M. D. M.)

Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Subsistence Dept., will proceed hence to Forts Cœur d'Alene and Lapwai, I. T., Spokane and Walla Walla, W. T., on public business (S. O. 73, May 31, D. Columbia.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The telegraphic instructions of June 8, suspending par. 5, S. O. 59, c. s., from these H. Q., relating to A. A. Surg. G. S. Robinson, to enable him to accompany Co. F, 19th Inf., to Fort Duncan, Texas, are confirmed (S. O. 62, June 8, D. T.)

1st Lieut. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., will report to the Chief Engr. Officer of the Dept. upon the arrival of the latter at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., for duty as Medical officer in connection with explorations contemplated in par. 1 of this order (S. O. 72, May 29, D. Columbia.)

A. A. Surg. R. P. Finley is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 73, May 31, D. Columbia.)

Major John Moore will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., on return, upon public business (S. O. 73, May 31, D. Columbia.)

Par. 2, S. O. 49, c. s., D. T. (suspended by telegram of May 24, 1883), is amended to direct A. A. Surg. G. S. Robinson, to report at Dept. H. Q., June 10, for annulment of contract (S. O. 59, June 1, D. T.)

Capt. A. C. Girard, Asst. Surg., has his leave extended twenty days (S. O. 97, June 5, D. D.)

Par. 1, S. O. 56, c. s., D. P. H. Q., is amended to read: At his own request A. A. Surg. John J. Marston is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, and his contract will be annulled by the Q. O., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and his post

office address reported to these H. Q. (S. O. 57, June 4, D. P.)

The following Medical Officers are relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, to take effect on June 20: Capt. Jas. C. Worthington, Asst. Surg., Fort Wayne, Mich.; Capt. Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surg., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 102, June 9, D. E.)

The following named Medical Officers are relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East: A. A. Surg. Charles B. Ewing, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; A. A. Surg. Francis J. Adams, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 104, June 13, D. E.)

The following changes of station and assignments to duty of officers of the Medical Dept. and of acting assistant surgeons are ordered: Asst. Surg. Junius L. Powell, from the Dept. of Texas, to the Dept. of the East; Asst. Surg. Aaron H. Appel and Charles Richard, from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, to the Dept. of the East for duty; A. A. Surg. Charles B. Ewing, from duty in the Dept. of the East, to the Dept. of the Missouri for duty; A. A. Surg. Francis J. Adams from the Dept. of the East to the Dept. of Dakota for duty; A. A. Surg. Alonzo B. Chapin from Chicago, Ill., to Omaha, Neb., the Dept. of the Platte, for duty; A. A. Surg. James E. Pilcher, from Brooklyn, New York, to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty; A. A. Surg. Walter W. R. Fisher, from N. Y. City to Vancouver Barracks, Washington Ty., the Dept. of Columbia, for duty; A. A. Surg. R. Lindsay Robertson, from Charlottesville, Virginia, to San Antonio, Texas, for duty (S. O., June 7, W. D.)

The contracts of the following A. A. Surgs. are annulled to take effect on June 15: W. B. Banister, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo.; B. J. Byrne, Fort Lewis, Colo.; F. S. Dewey, Fort Union, N. M.; H. F. Kingsley, Fort Lyon, Colo.; A. A. Surgeons Moses Cooper, Fort Stanton, N. M., and W. T. Parker, Fort Elliott, Texas, will repair to Fort Leavenworth, for annulment of contract (S. O. 112, June 1, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington will, on the abandonment of Fort McKavett, Texas, by Co. D, 16th Inf., move with that company to its destination, and the duty completed, report in person, at these H. Q., for further orders (S. O. 61, June 6, D. T.)

On account of reduction of the number of A. A. Surgs., the contract of A. A. Surg. I. W. Scott, New Orleans, La., is annulled, to take effect on June 30 (S. O. 55, June 8, D. S.)

Asst. Surg. V. Biart is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report to the Gen. Comdg. the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 117, June 7, D. M.)

The order from D. M. H. Q., dated June 1, 1883, directing the annulment of the contracts of A. A. Surgs. F. S. Dewey and W. B. Banister, is revoked. They will remain on duty at their present stations (S. O. 114, June 4, D. M.)

On account of reduction in number of A. A. Surgs. allowed in the Dept. of Dakota, the contract of A. A. Surg. J. W. Freeman will be annulled by the G. O., Fort Meade, D. T., on the 30th day of June, 1883 (S. O. 99, June 7, D. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. R. Gibson, Chief Paymr., will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., El Paso, Texas, and Fort Union, N. M., on public business (S. O. 112, June 1, D. M.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension until Oct. 25, to take effect upon completion of the payments on the muster rolls of June 30, is granted Major D. R. Larned (S. O. 73, May 21, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension until Sept. 1, 1883, is granted Major W. M. Maynard, St. Louis, Missouri. Before availing himself of this leave, Major Maynard will close his accounts and turn over to Major John P. Baker, Paymr., all public funds for which he is responsible (S. O. 119, June 9, D. M.)

Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymr., having been subpoenaed as a witness before a G. C. M., at Fort Bliss, Texas, will proceed to that post in time to report to the Judge Advocate, June 11 (S. O. 63, June 8, D. N. M.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. George W. Goethals, Chief Engr. Officer, Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T., and thence to such other points as may be necessary to enable him to carry out the instructions of the Dept. Comdr. relative to explorations and surveys in this Dept. A non-commissioned officer and four privates will be detailed for duty as escort. Lieut. Goethals is also authorized, should he find it necessary, to employ nine or more guides and scouts for such length of time as their services may be required (S. O. 72, May 29, D. Columbia.)

Major S. C. Lyford will proceed to Waterbury, Ct., on public business (S. O., W. D., June 15).

CHAIRMAN.

Post Chaplain John D. Parker will be relieved from duty at Fort McKavett, Texas, and proceed, for station, to Fort Stockton, Texas. He will move with the Major of the 16th Infantry, and Co. F, of that regiment (S. O. 60, June 4, D. T.)

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"WAR DEPT., June 9, 1883.

"During the absence of the Chief Signal Officer, Captain James W. Powell, Jr., 6th Infantry, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer and perform his duties.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O., June 11, W. D.)

1st Lieut. A. L. Morton, 5th U. S. Artil., will, in addition to his duties as post ordnance officer of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., perform those of acting ordnance officer at Dept. Headquarters (S. O. 103, June 11, D. E.)

Capt. William Badger, 6th Inf., is appointed A. A. Q. M. at the Leavenworth Military Prison, during the absence of the Governor, Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. A. Q. M. (S. O. 116, June 6, D. M.)

1st Lieut. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav., Acting Signal Officer, is appointed to act as inspector on certain medical properties on hand at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O., June 12, D. W.)

Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, is detailed Bearer of the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, N. Y., vice Mitchell, deceased (S. O., W. D., June 15).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending June 9, 1883:

Bat. G, 5th Art., to Fort Columbus, N. Y.
Co. D, 16th Inf., to Fort McIntosh, Tex.
Co. F, 16th Inf., to Fort Stockton, Tex.

Co. F, 19th Inf., to Fort Duncan, Tex.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The table of stations of the several companies of Cavalry,

Artillery, and Infantry, with that of the field officers of the several regiments, will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 9, page 1013; also a list of officers on General Recruiting Service with their stations.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The battalion of the 6th Inf., consisting of Companies C, I, K, commanded by Maj. E. G. Bush, 6th Inf., will be placed en route to Fort Thorburn, U. T., and established in camp for the summer months at such point as will be most convenient for drawing supplies from that point as a depot and working on the road from Ft. Thorburn to the saw mill. (S. O. 55, June 7, D. P.)

PROMOTIONS.

Official information has been received at Hdqrs Dept. of South of the following promotion in the 3d Art.: 2d Lieut. Chas. W. Foster, Bat. M., to be 1st Lieutenant, Bat. B, from June 1, 1883, vice Dowd, resigned (S. O. 57, June 11, D. S.)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

One month, Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav. (S. O. 57, June 4, D. P.)

One month on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. John H. Todd, 18th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 97, June 5, D. D.)

Major James S. Brisbin, 2d Cav., extended three days (S. O. 97, June 5, D. D.)

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, 2d Lieut. William English, 17th Inf., Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to take effect as soon after June 15, 1883, as the business before the G. O.-M. of which he is Judge-Advocate is completed (S. O. 97, June 5, D. D.)

One month, to apply for an extension of three months, 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 114, June 4, D. M.)

One month, to take effect not later than July 5, 1883, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, Major S. S. Summer, 8th Cav., Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 59, June 1, D. T.)

1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., extended fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 60, June 4, D. T.)

Twenty days, 1st Lieut. Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., recruiting officer (S. O., June 8, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf., extended to Sept. 1, 1883 (S. O., June 8, W. D.)

Capt. Martin E. O'Brien, 2d Cav., extended five months (S. O., June 8, W. D.)

Three months, Capt. William H. Clapp, 16th Inf., to take effect June 20, 1883. By his own request, Capt. Clapp is relieved from duty in the Signal Service, to take effect June 30, 1883, and will join his company at the expiration of the leave of absence granted him (S. O., June 9, W. D.)

1st Lieut. John G. Ballance, R. Q. M., 22d Inf., extended two months on Surg. certificate (S. O., June 9, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Frederick Wooley, 10th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich., extended twenty days (S. O. 23, June 11, M. D. A.)

Twenty days, Lieut. Col. Alexander Chambers, 21st Inf., Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 71, May 28, D. Columbia.)

Ten days, Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf., Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 58, June 1, D. Cal.)

One month, to take effect July 1, 1883, to apply for an extension of three months, Capt. T. A. Baldwin, 10th Cav., Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 62, June 8, D. T.)

2d Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, 5th Cav., extended one month (S. O. 60, June 11, M. D. M.)

Two months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. E. M. Cobb, 2d Art., Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 24, June 14, M. D. A.)

One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. H. V. Brewerton, 5th Art., Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 105, June 14, D. E.)

1st Lieut. E. L. Zelinski, 5th Art., extended three days (S. O. 105, June 14, D. E.)

1st Lieut. John Whitney, 11th Inf., further extended one year on Surg. certificate (S. O., June 12, W. D.)

Fifteen days, Col. George P. Andrews, 1st Art., Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 60, June 6, D. Cal.)

One month (to take effect upon Lieut. Calhoun's return), with permission to apply for an extension of three months, 1st Lieut. H. C. Danes, 3d Art., Mount Vernon Bks, Ala. (S. O. 57, June 11, D. S.)

The leave of absence from May 6 to May 11, 1883, verbally granted by the Division Commander to Lieut. Colonel Wm. J. Voikmar, Aide-de-Camp, is confirmed (S. O. 59, June 6, M. D. M.)

1st Lieut. Elbridge R. Hills, Adj't. 5th Art., extended seventeen days. (S. O. 106, June 15, D. E.)

2d Lieut. O. M. Lissak, 4th Art., extended three days (S. O. 106, June 15, D. E.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, 7th Cavalry, extended two months (S. O. W. D., June 14)

1st Lieut. W. A. Dimmick, 2d Cavalry, sick leave further extended six months (S. O. W. D., June 14)

Leave for four months is granted Surgeon Henry R. Tilton (S. O. W. D., June 14)

2d Lieut. J. W. Watson, 10th Cavalry, extended two months (S. O. W. D., June 15)

Six months sick leave, Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 5th Infantry (S. O. W. D., June 15)

Two months, Capt. James W. Powell, Jr., 6th Infantry (S. O. W. D., June 15)

Two months, 2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th Infantry (S. O. W. D., June 15)

SPECIAL DUTY.

Capt. William H. Bisbee, 4th Inf., will proceed to Carter Station, Wyo., and report for temporary duty to Major L. D. De Russy, 4th Inf., commanding the battalion operating on road between that point and Fort Thorburn, Utah (S. O. 57, June 4, D. P.)

1st Lieut. F. U. Robinson, 21 Cav., now at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., is attached to Troop H, 2d Cav., at Camp Morris, near Sweet Grass Hills, M. T., for temporary duty (S. O.

1st Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, 21st Inf., on the certificate of the Post Surgeon Fort Klamath, Ore., that to save his life it is necessary that he should return to Southern California, will proceed to San Diego Bks., Cal., for such duty as he may be able to perform (S. O. 52, June 1, M. D. P.)

Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., will proceed to Winnemucca, Nev., to select horses for his troop. On completion of this duty he will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 59, June 4, D. Cal.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO STATIONS.

On the arrival of Co. F, 19th Inf., at Fort Duncan, Tex., 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, B. Q. M. 5th Cav., will be relieved from duty at that post, and report, in person, to the C. O. Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty as post quartermaster and post commissary of subsistence (S. O. 59, June 1, D. T.)

There not being quarters at the Presidio for all the Division and Department Staff, Col. R. Saxton, A. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. of the Division, will, on June 3, 1883, take station in San Francisco (S. O. 52, June 1, M. D. P.)

Major A. S. Burt, 8th Inf., will assume command of the 8th inf. and of the post of Angel Island (S. O. 60, June 6, D. Cal.)

RELIEVED.

Par. 5, S. O. 124, May 31, 1883, W. D., relating to 1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, 4th Art., is revoked. Lieut. Macomb will be relieved from his present duties June 30, 1883, and will then proceed to join his battery (S. O., June 9, W. D.)

The following named officers will be relieved from duty in the Signal Service, on the dates set opposite their respective names, and will then proceed to join their proper stations: Capt. James W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf., July 1, 1883; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art., Sept. 1, 1883; 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art., July 1, 1883; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., July 1, 1883 (S. O., June 9, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, 8th Inf., is relieved from the command of his regiment and of the post of Angel Island, Cal., and will repair to Benicia Bks., Cal., to await trial on charges which have been preferred against him, a copy of which will be furnished him (S. O. 60, June 6, D. Cal.)

TO REJOIN.

2d Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, 11th Inf., will proceed to his proper station, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 97, June 5, D. D.) 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., in being relieved at Ogden, U. T., by Capt. McCauley, Q. M. Dept., will return to Fort Douglas, Utah, reporting for duty with his company (S. O. 57, June 4, D. P.)

1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., 10th Cav., is relieved from duty on the recruiting service, and will join his troop in the Dept. of Texas (S. O., June 7, W. D.)

1st Lieut. William Wittich, 21st Inf., is relieved from the further operation of par. 3, S. O. 146, series of 1882, D. Columbia, and will return to Fort Townsend, W. T., for duty with his company (S. O. 71, May 28, D. Columbia.)

COLLEGE DUTY.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the institutions of learning designated opposite their respective names, to take effect July 1, 1883, and will proceed to join their proper stations: Capt. John W. MacMurray, 1st Art., Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art., Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav., North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga. (S. O., June 7, W. D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Fort Stevenson, D. T., June 14, 1883. Detail: 2d Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf. No other officer is available for this duty (S. O. 97, June 5, D. D.)

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Fort Buford, D. T., June 14, 1883. Detail: 1st Lieut. F. W. Mansfield, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, 11th Inf. (S. O. 97, June 5, D. D.)

A Board of Survey convened at Omaha, Neb., June 8. Detail: Maj. T. H. Stanton, Pay Dept., Maj. T. Wilson, C. S., and 1st Lieut. D. C. Kingman, Corps of Engrs. (S. O. 58, June 7, D. P.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The telegraphic instructions of May 28, to the C. O. Fort Cour d'Aleme, I. T., to send 2d Lieut. A. L. Mills, 1st Cav., to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to conduct recruits for Troop B, 1st Cav., to Fort Cour d'Aleme, I. T., are confirmed (S. O. 73, May 31, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 59, June 4, D. Cal.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Missoula, M. T., June 13. Detail: Capt. George E. Head, 3d Inf., president; Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.; Capt. G. W. Adair, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. J. P. Thompson and M. C. Wilkinson, 2d Lieuts. Lorenzo W. Cooke, F. P. Avery, and F. P. Fremont, 3d Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 96, June 4, D. D.)

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., June 7. Detail: Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf., president; Capt. A. B. Wells, 8th Cav.; Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth, Med. Dept.; Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Williams, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. H. Whital, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, 19th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. E. A. Ellis, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 60, June 4, D. T.)

At Fort Duncan, Tex., June 8. Detail: Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th Inf., president; Capt. L. T. Morris and H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.; Asst. Surg. Valery Havard, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Vernon, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. E. A. Williams and E. A. Godwin, 8th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 60, June 4, D. T.)

1st Lieuts. L. P. Hunt and G. H. Evans, 10th Cav., will proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., and report to the C. O. thereof, for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 60, June 4, D. T.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 61, D. N. M., as directs Capt. O. W. Pollock, 23d Inf., to proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., for temporary G. C. M. duty, is revoked, and 2d Lieut. E. B. Bolton, 23d Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 62, June 6, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. W. H. Hamper, 20th Inf., will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from Fort Gibson, I. T., and report as witness to the J.-A. of G. C. M. now in session there (S. O. 118, June 8, D. M.)

The G. C. M. constituted to meet at Camp near Richmond, N. M., by par. 6, S. O. 113, D. M., will hold its session at Camp of Troops in the Field, Southwestern New Mexico (S. O. 118, June 8, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Inf., is relieved as member G. C. M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by par. 4, S. O. 51, D. P. (S. O. 59, June 9, D. P.)

Capt. G. S. Carpenter and 1st Lieut. J. A. Buchanan, 14th Inf., will proceed from Camp on White River, Colo., to Camp on Snake River, W. T., and report to the C. O. for temporary Court-martial duty, on the completion of which they will return to their station (S. O. 119, June 9, D. M.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Capt. O. W. Pollock and 2d Lieut. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., will, as soon as their services are not required on the G. C. M. now in session at Fort Bliss, Tex., proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and report to the C. O. of that post for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty, after which they will return to their proper station (S. O. 61, June 5, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report as witness before the G. C. M., now in session at that post (S. O. 59, June 9, D. P.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Arizona.—Secretary Teller has formally approved the action of Indian Agent Wilcox in refusing to receive the Chiricahua Indians who recently applied for admission to the San Carlos reservation. The Secretary said: "We do not want the Indians. If they were allowed to mingle among the reservation Indians they might effect serious results. The bucks who are now held as prisoners by the military should, in my opinion, if found guilty, be punished."

A special despatch from Fort Bowie, A. T., says: "Reports have been received from Major Biddle's command to the effect that the extensive prairie fires which have recently swept across Southern Arizona originated in Mexico, and are thought to be the work of Indians returning north. Scouting parties returned to camp on Saturday, after being out a week and being met everywhere by fires. Major Biddle's troops will form a junction with the Fourth Cavalry, under Colonel Forsythe, which has been ordered to Guadalupe Canyon from New Mexico."

Department of the Missouri.—The band of Creek Indians under Chief Spiochee, prisoners of war at Fort Gibson, appropriately observed Decoration Day by assembling at noon, mounted on ponies, and passed by the fort to the soldiers' graveyard, where they decorated the soldiers' graves. Permission was given by Col. Bates, U. S. A., the post commander, to make this loyal demonstration in behalf of these fallen comrades of the Creeks and white soldiers. Spiochee rode at the head of the column, accompanied by the other chiefs of the tribe.

Santa Fe will be a centre of attraction during the month of July. The celebration of the 33rd anniversary combines a remarkable list of novelties, and there will be no lack of enterainment for those who decide to attend.

Col. J. W. Forsyth, 1st Cavalry, has returned to Chicago from his recent visit to Fort Gibson and Ocmulgee, Creek Nation, and reports that, in his opinion, the insurgent Creeks now held as prisoners at Fort Gibson cannot be sent back to their former homes unless they are protected by troops; that if they are sent back unarmed the leaders and principal men will be made away with, and if they are permitted to go with arms war will be renewed at sight. Col. Forsyth expresses the opinion that a force consisting of one company of infantry and one company of cavalry should be located in the Creek Nation for the protection of Speechee and his followers until amicable relations are restored. The Secretary of War has directed that the troops required be detailed to escort the Indians to their former homes.

The War Department has furnished the Indian Bureau copies of communications from Gen. Ruger and Lieut.-Col. Illeg respecting war parties of Canadian Cree Indian reported to be fitting out under Big Bear, Little Pine, and Luckyman with the intention of crossing the United States line and making war on the Gros-Ventres and Assinboines. Col. Illeg says that the situation is serious, and suggests that measures should be at once adopted to prevent bloodshed and loss of property.

Department of Texas.—From the Apache Rocket of May 31 we glean the following items from Fort Davis: Col. Anson Mills, U. S. A., is in San Antonio. Dr. W. H. Gardner has just received a handsome carriage from St. Louis. Mrs. General Grierson is summering at her son's ranch in Musquiz canyon. M. Raoul de Lafont de Savines, of Paris, France, is the guest of Lieut. Grierson. There will be a promenade concert at the post school building every Friday evening, under the leadership of Mr. Brenner. Col. F. Van Vilet, in command of Fort Stockton, is greatly missed here by the young ladies in lawn tennis. We hope he may return soon. Lieut. C. L. Cooper, the popular adjutant of the 10th Cavalry, in addition to his multifarious duties as post ordnance officer, treasurer, and recruiting officer, has taken charge of the post garden. Messrs. Abbott and Davis will soon have their new club room for the enlisted men finished. It will be supplied with newspapers and made much more attractive than their old room. Lieut. Grierson is engaged in making a preliminary survey of a new road to the S. P. R. R. It is reported that Col. Van Vilet is to return to this post soon and that Maj. Jouett, 16th Infantry, will be ordered to Fort Stockton. Lieut. Dunning, 16th Infantry, will return to this post this week, having completed an important tour of detached service at reclaiming the material of the abandoned telegraph line. The new club room of Abbott and Davis for the enlisted men of the garrison was formally opened Tuesday evening by a ball given by Troop C, 10th Cavalry. The affair was orderly, well conducted, and was largely attended.

Department of Dakota.—Fort Keogh was made lively last week by an interesting base ball tournament between a picked nine of that post and the "Hatch Nine" of Fort Custer, named so in honor of Colonel John P. Hatch, 2d Cavalry.

From the Billings Herald we learn that the party which is to escort Gen. Sherman through the National Park passed through there June 3rd. There were forty pack mules, nine riding horses for the Sherman party, and eleven cavalry horses in the train, which is en route to Fort Ellis, Major Gordon commanding, where it will await the arrival of Gen. Sherman, which is expected about the 23rd of June.

A letter from Fort Missoula says: A soldier named Mahan was shot through the heart and instantly killed June 1, and an unknown citizen seriously wounded in the leg. It seems that two or three soldiers were engaged in a scuffle when a citizen named King supposed they were fighting, and, in the endeavor to frighten them off, grabbed a pistol and fired three or four shots, with the above result. Mahan was not engaged in the scrimmage, but standing at a distance from the scene. Drs. Bryant and Adair made a post mortem examination when the ball was found to have passed through the heart and lodged in the back bone. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by a pistol shot fired by King. There is great indignation expressed, as Mahan was in no way implicated in the affair.

Department of the East.—A detachment of the 4th U. S. Artillery, from Fort Trumbull, Conn., took part in the ceremonies at Mystic, Conn., June 13, attending the unveiling of the monument which commemorates the memory of the Mystic soldiers who fell in the late war. The Artillery Battery whilst firing a salute in honor of the Governor as the procession was passing its station, unfortunately lodged its contents in the ranks of the G. A. R. and wounded a number of persons some seriously, but none we believe fatally. The accounts of the occurrence differ but no blame seems to have attached to the officer in charge of the section of Artillery, who simply obeyed the orders of the Committee of Arrangements. A report that the guns were depressed, and that the persons injured were wounded by gravel ploughed up from the street is positively and authoritatively denied.

Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., and the troops at Washington

The Chief of Ordnance states that special reports are no longer required from troop commanders on the Whitman saddles, Hartman socket and saddle-bags, pattern of 1879. (Letter A. G. O., May 24, 1883.)

Barracks, D. C., and Fort McHenry, Md., are expected to be ready to start on their march for Gaithersburg on Monday next, June 18. A detachment went there this week to prepare the camp.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT BARRANCAS, FLA.

May 7, 1883.

Our ordinarily quiet post was enlivened to-day by the marriage of Asst. Surgeon C. B. Byrne, U. S. A., to Miss Anais, daughter of Acting Asst. Surgeon Theodore Artand, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Barrancas. The ceremony, performed in accordance with the Catholic ritual, was both beautiful and impressive. The central figure was of course the fair bride, who appeared before her friends in all the freshness of youth, her bright and amiable face making glad the hearts that long since had learned to love her. She was dressed in garnet satin de Lyon with white chip bonnet, which served to enhance her natural attractions. The happy groom, Dr. Byrne, has just completed his tour of duty in the South, and is under orders to report to commanding general Department of the Missouri for duty. While here he won the respect and confidence of all who came in contact with him, either officially or otherwise. With his young wife he carried away into his new sphere of usefulness the blessings and best wishes of their friends. Dr. and Mrs. Artand will console themselves for separation from their daughter by the reflection that they have gained in Dr. Byrne a warm hearted, sympathetic son. The presents were numerous and elegant, consisting principally of silver. The friends assembled to witness the ceremony were officers of the Navy from the Pensacola yard, those of the Army from the post, their families, and a few others. The officiating priest was Father Lane, of Woolesey, Fla. After partaking of a collation the bridal party, amidst hearty good-byes, left for Pensacola, en route for the North. A. M.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

JUNE 9, 1883.

Troublesome Fort Thornburgh has been a peck of trouble to a lot of us, and the situation is still unsettled. Three companies from our post, under Major Bush, were ordered to Fort Thornburgh to constitute a part of the garrison and assist in building the post. General Howard showed great wisdom in selecting Major Bush for this detail, as he has no superior and very few equals among the field officers of the Department on such arduous duty. We left on Monday, May 21, and would have been there long before this if our orders had not been countermanded. But they were, and so, like obedient fellows, we came back; but whether to stay, or to start again, no one knows. Fact, don't believe even General Sherman knows himself; but "Sick is life in the Army."

The whole cause of the trouble was the title to the site of the post. The President was asked to declare the reservation. He did so, but the Secretary of the Interior got him to exempt some claims of a couple of fellows who had squatted on the site and were anxious to sell out to Uncle Sam at a high figure. From a letter received last week from a friend of mine, a high private at Fort Thornburgh, I understand that the land in question was not worth \$500, but that the patriots in charge were willing to sacrifice their places to Uncle Sam for a paltry \$5,000 or so. Cheap; very. However, they will get beautifully and unanimously "left," and we are glad of it. The permanent post will not be built, although it is probable that there will be a cantonment or summer camp there for a short time to come.

The road from Fort Bridger to Fort Thornburgh is the shortest route from the railroad. It is likewise the worst; but it is to be put in good shape, and the troops will have to do it. Two companies from Fort Steele of the 7th Infantry, and two of the 9th from Fort Bridger, are ordered out under command of Major DeRussy of the 4th Infantry, so that it is a mixed command of three infantry regiments. In much counsel there is wisdom, and so may it prove with the road to Fort Thornburgh. They will soon be on the move, changing the face of nature and the sinkholes to a good and passable highway. Fort Thornburgh was to have been built for a cavalry and infantry post. How large a post, however, is not known to your correspondent. It is rumored here that some companies of the 5th Cavalry were to have been part of the garrison. Capt. McCleary was detailed to build the post, and is now in Chicago consulting with the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, on matters relating to its construction.

If it is not built—and so it looks just now to a man up a tree—he will have to set up his work bench, so to speak, somewhere else.

Lieut. Wetherill is now doing duty, temporarily, as depot quartermaster at Ogden.

The true policy is to enlarge this post, and let the troops go out in camp, if needed, near the Ute Agency, and return to Douglas for winter quarters. S.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

June 1, 1883.

Two troops of the 9th Cav. have just left this post for summer camp near Fort Lewis, Colorado. Capt. Buckner commands the camp, and is accompanied by Capt. Loud, Lieuts. Guilfoyle, Burnett, McBlain, and Dr. C. C. Goddard. There are rumors of other movements in the near future (and who can name the time when there were no rumors?) but, perhaps, the rest of us will be allowed to enjoy Kansas zephyrs (?) for the summer.

Many of your readers have known Riley in her prosperous days, but everyone who comes now is disappointed at the dilapidated condition of everything. Gen. Hatch is very earnest in his endeavors to secure sufficient appropriations to meet the demands, but for some reason he does not meet with success. Maj. Hartuff, surgeon, and family, have recently been ordered here from Fort Union, and are valuable acquisition to the post.

The morale of this command will bear comparison with the most moral post of the Army, if you will name it. There is far less drunkenness and crime than in any town of its size in moral Kansas.

Church-call is always sounded, and the large attendance of officers and men is very gratifying. Through the efforts of Chaplain Pierce an organ for the 9th Cavalry has been procured. It was much needed in divine service, and the Ladies' Union Mission School Association offered to send us one that should cost \$150 if we would raise \$75. Their generosity seemed even greater when they agreed to wait nine months for the money. It seemed quite an undertaking at first, but the officers and men were interested, and the result of a personal canvass by the Chaplain was that the organ was paid for after the first pay day, and enough money raised besides to purchase "Moody and Sankey" hymn books. It would have been no trouble to raise double the amount needed. A musical instrument is invaluable at a military post, and specially where divine service is held. I understand that many posts are without them, and if these lines should come to the notice of any officer who feels the need of an organ at his post let him write to Mrs. Cornelia W. Martin, Auburn, New York, to whom the Association entrusts this department of their work. Perhaps the enlisted men of the 9th Cavalry are not equalled in generosity by any other regiment, but we should like to see them tried.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

June 12, 1883.

The Lawn Fete at the quarters of Maj. and Mrs. Greenleaf on last Friday evening was most enjoyable. The lawn was brilliantly illuminated with magic lanterns, etc. The officers and ladies of the garrison attended en masse, together with a large number of prominent people from the city. The music furnished by the depot band was excellent. The festivities lasted until

about 11:30 p. m., when the guests reluctantly took leave for their homes.

Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., adjutant, has rejoined from D. S. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Sergt. Henry Stoll, Co. H, 9th Infantry, who was attached for duty during the last year, has been relieved to join his company. Sergt. Stoll performed his tour of duty in a faithful and creditable manner and takes with him the best wishes of his many friends. L.

MAJOR NICKERSON'S DIVORCE ANNULLED.

In the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas on the 9th of June, Judge Thayer, after declining to accede to a settlement of the case upon terms that might perhaps save Maj. Nickerson from dismissal from the Army, rendered a decision setting his divorce aside, dismissing the libel, and imposing the payment of all the costs upon the husband. In the course of a long opinion the Judge, after referring to Mrs. Nickerson's departure with her little daughter for Weimar, Germany, in June, 1880, to take up a temporary residence with relatives there, said:

That she went with the full approval and concurrence of her husband is abundantly proved by the evidence. He purchased the tickets for her passage in the steamer *Donau*, accompanied her to New York, and, after remaining over night with her at St. Dennis Hotel took her with her daughter on board the ship, on the following day, bade them good-by in the most affectionate manner, and as the vessel cast loose from her moorings threw her a bouquet of flowers from the wharf. He made remittances to her regularly while she was abroad for her support, and up to May, 1882, wrote to her frequently most affectionate letters. Thirty-one of such letters, in his own handwriting, have been put in evidence.

After he ceased to write, in May, 1882, the wife wrote to him for an explanation of his silence, but received no answer. Finally, on April 24, 1883, she received a telegram from her mother, at San Francisco, conveying the brief but startling message, "Fakelessly divorced, married, preserve letters." She did preserve the letters, and they are sufficient alone to convict the libellant of the grievous wrongs perpetrated upon his wife, and the scandalous and outrageous fraud practiced by him in this case, alike upon his wife and the court of justice in which his false and fraudulent proceeding was carried on.

To obtain a colorable citizenship in this State, which was necessary for the commencement of his proceedings, he came to Philadelphia in February, 1882, and hired rooms at a lodging house on Cherry street. He retained the rooms for fourteen months, but he was never in them more than one night in the month. He was never there in the day time, but came from Washington where he lived, and spent thirteen nights in the room in fourteen months.

Having engaged the room in February, 1882, he filed in this court on May 2, 1882, his libel against his wife for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, in which he swore that he was citizen of this Commonwealth, and resided at 909 Cherry street; that he had taken up his residence in Philadelphia in July, 1880; that his wife, Emma C. Nickerson, in violation of her marriage vow, had maliciously deserted him on July 9, 1880, without any just or reasonable cause, and had persisted in that desertion ever since.

On May 31, 1882, he wrote her a letter, but said not a word about the libel or about any proceedings for a divorce. The whole proceedings, so far as the husband was concerned, were, from beginning to end, false and fraudulent. The charge against his wife was wholly false, the pretended domicile of the libellant was false, and the testimony that his wife had left him without his consent was false. It was a fraud upon his wife, upon the court, and I doubt not upon the respectable counsel who represented him. The libellant has not attempted to deny or explain the overwhelming evidence of the fraud or falsehood by which the whole proceeding was begun or carried on. There never was any just cause for the divorce. So far as the injured wife was concerned, she was innocent of the pretended charge brought against her, and in absolute ignorance of the whole proceeding until informed by her mother's telegram that the wrongful and oppressive purpose which it was intended to accomplish had been consummated. A great wrong has thus been perpetrated under the forms of law which the court must make haste to redress without delay.

It is a reproach to justice and to the State of Pennsylvania that her laws upon such a subject should be in a condition which renders the commission of such a flagrant fraud possible. As for the present case, our duty is too plain to admit of the least doubt. The decree obtained by the libellant by fraud and imposition must be annulled and set aside, for fraud always vitiates and voids even the most solemn judgments and decrees; and now, on June 9, 1883, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the order heretofore made in this case on March 31, 1882, making absolute the rule for divorce be rescinded; that the decree of divorce entered in this case be and the same is absolutely annulled, vacated and set aside for fraud in procuring the same; that the libel filed in this case be dismissed, and that all costs be paid by the libellant.

Immediately upon the receipt of official information from Philadelphia on Saturday last announcing that the decree of divorce in the Nickerson divorce case had been set aside and the former verdict declared null and void, papers were issued, by instruction of the General of the Army, for the arrest of Major Nickerson, and a messenger despatched to serve them. Efforts to find him, however, proved fruitless, and his whereabouts now are as much of a mystery as Howgate's. When it was discovered that he was missing, the Secretary of War directed the Paymaster-General to withhold his pay as a retired officer for the reason that he was absent without leave. What further action the Department will take in his case depends entirely upon the future movement of Major Nickerson. If he can be found within ninety days from the date of the order issued some days ago directing him not to leave Washington, he will be brought before a Court-martial and tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in securing a fraudulent divorce and for being absent without leave. At the expiration of that time, if he does not turn up, he will be dropped as a deserter.

It is stated that on May 31 Major Nickerson transferred to his wife (Mrs. Nickerson No. 2) the house and lot on Dupont Circle, which they then occupied. William B. Matthews, who held the property as trustee for Major Nickerson, was on that day directed to make the transfer, and the deed was recorded the following day. The authorization to Matthews directs the conveyance of the property to "Lena Carter Nickerson, formerly known as Lena Dillett Carter," and is effected by Patterson Spragg and George J. Melching. The sister of Major Nickerson's second wife died last week of consumption in the house on Dupont Circle. Major N. is supposed to be in Canada with Miss Carter.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN WALKER.

CAPT. JOHN P. WALKER, 3d U. S. Cavalry, lately reported as in New Mexico, got to St. Louis a few days ago. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, of June 8, referring to his arrival, says: "Capt. Walker is well known in St. Louis, being a cousin to Mr. John W. Donaldson, a nephew of A. R. Easton, and a cousin of Willis C. Walker. The gentlemen were much surprised when the missing Army officer appeared at their offices. Capt. Walker was apparently in the best of health, and did not look like one who was working under the impulse of an insane freak. He was introduced on 'Change at noon, and was met by a *Globe-Democrat* reporter, to whom he told his story. He said he had many enemies in Washington who were determined on persecuting him. They had been successful on two occasions in having him confined in insane asylums, from which he had escaped on writs of habeas corpus. Since then he has endeavored to bring the matter to the notice of the War Department, and not suc-

ceeding, was now bent on placing his case before Congress. His enemies knew of his intentions, and fearing exposure had followed him and constantly persecuted him. He had been ordered to a frontier post, but when he got there found himself preceded by orders which kept him from his company and under military restraint. Finally he perceived that his prison had only been changed from Washington to Fort Apache, and concluded to petition the War Department for the furlough to which he was entitled.

"To the question, 'By whose permission are you away from your post?' he said: 'I have received the post surgeon's certificate of disability, with recommendation for six months' sick leave. I was ordered from Fort Apache to Prescott, Arizona, for Court-martial on the foregoing charges, and I was there a month. I left Prescott May 5, and came to St. Louis, and am now waiting the action of the President on my Court-martial before I press him for sick leave. I stopped at Holdbrook one week and Albuquerque two weeks, waiting answer to my Washington despatches, and have not received any yet.'

Capt. Walker had an interview with Secretary Morgan with the view of arranging to deliver an address to a meeting of business men on the improvement of the Mississippi River. He has made it a life-long study, and delivered a lecture in St. Louis on the same subject nine years ago."

Captain Walker has been since placed under arrest at Jefferson Barracks for being absent without leave. A Medical Board will, doubtless, be convened to inquire into his sanity.

THE WASSON TRIAL.

The trial by General Court-martial of Paymaster Wasson, U. S. A., was continued last and this week at San Antonio. Messrs. A. Noble and E. W. Hartman, of Indiana, and Dr. M. M. Dashill, of Hartford, Iowa, testified to the high character of Major Wasson since his boyhood. Gen. Angur, U. S. A., testified that he had known him for a long time, and had always, prior to the present time, found him honorable and upright in his official relations. Other testimony to the same effect was also offered. On Monday, June 11, Major Terrell, Chief Paymaster of the Department of Texas, testified at length regarding the previous high standing of the accused officer. He had always found him most zealous and willing. The defendant presented his account current for May, showing his indebtedness to the Government to have been settled. Major Terrell was cross-examined by the Judge-Advocate regarding the account current.

The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Sun*, says:

It now appears, partly from the testimony and partly from private sources of intelligence, that Paymaster Wasson originally lost \$6,500 at three sittings of poker with a company of wealthy and reckless merchants. On the first evening he had been a winner to the amount of \$100, when, after dinner, it was proposed to play on the basis of a blind of \$20 and an eighty-dollar limit. Any one acquainted with the game need not be told that for persons of limited means this is a desperate scale of play. So Wasson found it, for in less than two hours he had lost \$2,400. Then came the fatal resolve to keep on in the hope of retrieving his losses by future winnings, but, as his commonly the case, he only became more and more involved as he proceeded.

The next night he lost \$1,200, and at a third sitting \$2,100 more, or \$5,500 in all. Now came the fatal temptation to pay his debts at the table by what he thought would be only a temporary though forced loan of public money to which he had access. He drew \$24,000, and out of that sum he paid the winners the money he had lost. In the meantime he telegraphed home for the amount, in full expectation that he would get the money in time to make his embezzlement good before it could be discovered. To his dismay, however, the answer was returned to him that the money could not be raised, and this cut the ground from under his feet; for, by the circumstances of the case, exposure of the discrepancy in his accounts was sure to follow.

On the instant he concocted the falsehood that he had been robbed of all the money he had drawn out, of which he returned professedly from his own resources the \$18,000 he had remaining, and then said he would make the remainder good if a little time were given him. The devise was very clumsy, and could only have been adopted by a man who was frightened and desperate. The falsity of his excuse was almost transparent, and the fact that he had recourse to such statements obliged his fellow officers to believe that he had been guilty of some irregularity.

Meantime Wasson, who his friends say, has an almost Quixotic sense of personal honor, was suffering all the torments of remorse, and within twelve hours after he had made his false statement of robbery surrendered himself voluntarily to the authorities, and made a clean breast of the crime. From this time on he exhibited a haughty despair, which interfered with his own interest. He refused to have any counsel or make any excuse or defence. He would not shake hands with his fellow officers, saying he was outside the pale of honest men, and refusing an offer of a friend to make good the loss of money. He declared that his crime deserved the penitentiary, and there was where he was going. His actions grew so desperate that the officers in charge felt obliged to watch him closely. It was well that they did so, for when, by a ruse, his quarters were suddenly changed, a pistol was found concealed in the bed, with which it is thought he had intended to commit suicide. After the discovery of this weapon a guard was kept over him in his room. He bitterly resented this.

At first he made no defense, but finally, on the representation of Mr. Hawkins, a prominent lawyer, that he should consider the claims of his family, he consented to take counsel and make the best of the situation. The Court-martial therefore followed. The line of defence set up was that the defalcation was a sudden act; that the prisoner intended to make the loss good, and has done so; that he surrendered himself instead of attempting to escape to Mexico, as he might have done; and his unimpeachable record as an officer from the time he refused a cadetship at West Point at 17, preferring to enter the Army as a private for three years than to enter the Academy at West Point. He graduated at the head of his class. The finding of the Court-martial is not yet made up, but it is the opinion of officers that it will recommend his dismissal from the service, with a recommendation for mercy.

With reference to this a correspondent, who is in a position to know of what he speaks, writes us as follows:

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 9, 1883.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It will doubtless be interesting to the friends of Major Wasson to learn that the entire amount of his deficiency has been made good (\$6,562.37), having been turned over to Chief Paymaster Terrell on the 5th inst., thus closing his accountability to the Government.

And they will be still more pleased to know that this money was not obtained from his bondsmen, but recovered from parties to whom it was lost at the gaming table.

The recovery of this money is due entirely to Col. Terrell, whose efforts in this direction have been unceasing, who suspected the truth from the first, and whose energy and good judgment have done so much to elucidate all the facts in the case.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed, At Norfolk, Va.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgeman. Arrived at New York May 22, from Hampton Roads, Va. It is understood she will be detached from the Atlantic station, and sent out to join the European station. She will be fitted out at the New York yard for the cruise.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At New York.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Arrived at New York May 22, from Hampton Roads, Va. Being overhauled at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will be there for some weeks yet.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Ordered on a cruise to Port an Prince and other ports of Hayti, to look after American interests.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. She has been selected to go up the West coast of Greenland, as a relay-ship, in case of disaster to the steamer *Proteus*, the vessel selected to bring away the Signal service party from Lady Franklin Bay.The *Yantic* left New York for St. John's on June 13. She is to meet the *Proteus* there, and accompany her as far north as practicable, and there await news from her. The northern limit of her cruise will be Littleton Island.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore T. S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, March 26.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. a. s.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Temporarily used as flagship. At Montevideo on the 30th of April. She will be detached from the South Atlantic Station, and ordered to return to the United States. Expected to return home about the 1st of September next.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Lancaster, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Croustadt May 17.

NURSE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Left the Navy-yard, New York, June 1, and anchored off Ellis Island. Still there June 12.

She has been inspected, and the Board report her as much improved since changes suggested by them were made. She will sail the latter part of this week.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Arrived at Monrovia, April 27.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Alaska.

A despatch from Washington, June 8, says: Commander E. C. Merriman reports perfect quiet and tranquility among the Indians in the Territory. He proposed to pay a visit to the tribes Chilcotin, Hoosah and Juaneau. The health of the ship's crew was excellent.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Left Callao, Peru, May 10, for Yokohama. She will stop at Honolulu for a few days on her way. Letters, etc., for this vessel, which would reach San Francisco before or on June 30, should be addressed to Honolulu, after that to Yokohama, Japan, in both cases care of U. S. Consul.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. U. Carpenter. Sailed from Callao March 22 for the purpose of conveying eclipse party to the Caroline Island. Was to land party of eclipse there, and probably go to Tahiti; then return, pick up party, and sail for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. From thence she will return to Callao.

LEOCOQUA, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Valparaiso April 30. Will remain there some time.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Would sail from Honolulu for Callao March 21, expecting to arrive at Callao about the middle of May.

OWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. a.), Capt. Joseph Fyfe. She has been detached from the Pacific Station, and will return to the United States via Honolulu, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Singapore, Batavia, Straits of Londa, and Cape Town, to Hampton Roads, Va. Rear Admiral Hughes has been ordered to transfer his flag to some other vessel upon receipt of the order detaching the *Pensacola* from his command.

At Guayaquil at present, and will remain there until Capt. Erben arrives, he having been ordered to relieve Capt. J. Fyfe from command.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Left Honolulu April 17, on a cruise, expecting to return to Callao by September or earlier by way of Samoa Islands.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. At Durban, South Africa, May 29.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Arrived at Muscat, Arabia, April 13.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. At Nagasaki, April 14.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gildden. Left Nagasaki on the 4th of April, arriving at Hong Kong on the 9th. She will remain there for the present, and is to receive some repairs.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Kerrett. At Hong Kong, China, May 5.

Rear Admiral Clitz, recently commanding the Asiatic Station, reports to the Navy Department, that March 17 the Spanish man-of-war *Arragon*, having on board the ex-Capt. Gen. of Manila, anchored off Hong Kong. Salutes were exchanged with the English, Russian, French, German, and United States vessels in the harbor. March 22, the Admiral's flagship, *Richmond*, was dressed and a salute fired in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany. March 30, Sir George Bowen, the new Governor of Hong Kong arrived, and was saluted by all the flagships. Visits were exchanged between the Admiral and the Governor.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander

Allan D. Brown. She is flying the broad pennant of Commodore Luce, at anchor, off Gould Island, in Narragansett Bay.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner's ship. At her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. At anchor off Gould Island, in Narragansett Bay.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at New York, on May 21. She is ordered to join the Training squadron by June 14.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn., May 13.

PINTA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Uriel Sebree.

The recent Board of Inspection having pronounced the *Pinta* seaworthy, the findings of the first Board have been reversed, and she will sail from Norfolk, July 1, on her cruise to Alaska, around the horn, as was originally intended. Her battery will be put on board when she reaches San Francisco. Lieut. Uriel Sebree has been ordered to command her.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. Left Key West, Fla., for Port Royal, S. C., May 30.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. On the West Coast of Central Africa.

ST. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Left New York, May 10, for her annual cruise. Arrived at Lisbon June 10.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 3 howitzers, Lieut. F. F. Murphy, commanding temporarily. Despatch vessel. Washington,

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate (sails), 10 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy, Commander N. H. Farquhar.

DALE, 3d rate (sails), 8 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy, Commander Charles D. Sigsbee.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, Ensign Wm. Braunersreuther. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHOLOX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Anna polis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. McRitchie. At the Navy-yard, Washington, May 8.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Passaic* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

These are "troubous times" at the Norfolk Naval Station. What with the investigations, charges and counter charges, in connection with the employment of workmen, and the question of discipline and rights between the supreme authority of the yard and other officers within the limits, the whole station is in a ferment. We understand that a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate a difficulty arising between Commodore Mayo and P. A. Ast. Surg. Geo. P. Bradley, of the *Alliance*. Dr. Bradley, it appears, addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, asking that he be granted special permission to visit his wife lying sick at the Hygeia Hotel, the commandant having issued an order that no officer should leave the yard without leave from him. This request was sent by the Commodore with the request that he would forward it. It was returned, with a reference to the regulation which directed such requests to be made to the chief of a bureau, but Dr. B. returned the letter to the Commodore, referring him to the regulation which permits any officer to address a letter to the Secretary of the Navy at any time, provided that it be expressed in proper language. The arrest of Dr. Bradley and his request for a Court of Inquiry followed.

The Board of Inspection will inspect the Training Fleet during the coming week, probably about June 20.

A BILL in equity has been presented, asking for the construction of the will of Admiral Thacher, the point at issue being the residuary clause which provides that the residue of his property shall go to the accredited agents of the Home and Foreign Missions. The heirs-at-law contend that the clause is too vague and indefinite, and the American Home Missionary Society and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions claim the property under the residuary clause.

CHIEF Engineer Melville, U. S. N., has written a letter denying the report that his wife has been living on the charity of her friends. He states that the \$70 per month allotted her by the court has always been paid, and adds: "It seems so singular to me that the press of the United States should so pervert the facts and charge me with desertion of my family, when it is well known that I provided a comfortable house and left an allotment of \$96 per month for the time I was absent, and when my pay was increased, upon my promotion, the then Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Hunt), without my consent, allowed this woman \$140 per month for 12 months, until Mr. Chandler was made Secretary, when he, complying with the law, reduced the amount to the original allotment of \$90 per month, which I in time confirmed, and continued paying that sum up to the time of the order of the court, which allowed her \$70 per month for the support of herself and two youngest children. During my absence of three years and five months she had a house to live in, and in that time drew of my earnings \$1,140, besides running me in debt to the amount of \$2,000, for which the household

goods were seized and sold by the sheriff, and upon my arrival at what should have been my home, I was ushered into the presence of a drunken maniac who had polluted my name, that had never before borne a stain. Because I would not live with such a woman, and condone all of her naughtiness of the previous years, I am charged with desertion, and am followed up by your paper in a statement that 'I am seen on the streets not always in good company.' This charge may mean a great deal, or it may mean nothing. I may frequently be seen on the streets when I have a reason to go there. There is no reason why Melville should slink through the slums and back alleys of this city. He always stands out in open day, and is never seen in company with persons that he would be ashamed to be found dead with, or any whose character would bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of his mother were she living. During the trial of the case at Media this woman's attorneys ventilated my character from the time I was a schoolboy in New York City, then raked Philadelphia from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, from Southwark to Richmond, without finding one blemish which they could fasten upon to smirch my personal character. The great and only fault (?) is—I did go to sea 18 years out of 22, to avoid a hell on shore, and that I would not condone the faults of a drunken woman."

Mr. Allen, of the firm of Allen, Blasdell and Co., of the Western Iron Boat Building Co., of St. Louis, spent the week in Washington preparing estimates to bid for building the Despatch boat.

The question of the adoption of Clark's defective deck is still under discussion by the Navy Department.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: An agent of the Haytian government arrived in hot haste at the League Island Navy-yard late on the evening of June 9 to examine the vessels and ironclads there, especially the monitor *Diclator*, with a view to immediate purchase. The Commodore being absent, Capt. Fitzhugh was found on board the *St. Louis* and he was informed of Hayti's urgent need for an armed vessel to be ready for service at the earliest possible moment. It would take six months to put her in order for sea and it would cost nearly a million dollars. Inquiry at the yards of Charles Cramp and Sons, of this city; John Roach, of Chester, and Harlan and Hollingsworth and Pusey and Jones, of Wilmington, developed the fact that telegrams had been received from this same agent of Hayti asking if they had any craft that could be turned into cruisers and could be purchased or how soon a vessel of the required dimensions could be built and launched. Nothing was to be had at Cramp's, but Harlan and Hollingsworth, it is understood, declared themselves able to have an iron steamer ready for sea within four months.

Professor E. S. Holden, U. S. Navy, telegraphs from San Francisco that the American Eclipse Expedition arrived there June 11 and gives some information concerning the observations of the expedition.

No action will be taken with reference to the contract for engines and machinery for the *Monadnock* until she has been launched, which will be about July 1, and it can be ascertained how she acts after she gets in the water.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 8.—Lieutenants Henry McCrea and John Downes, to the receiving ship Colorado.

JUNE 9.—Ensign A. E. Jardine, to appear before the Retiring Board.

JUNE 11.—Captain Henry Erben, to command the Pensacola, per steamer of the 20th of June from New York.

Lieutenant Clifford H. West, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 16th of June.

JUNE 12.—Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe and Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

JUNE 8.—Naval Cadets John B. Jackson, Geo. W. Littlehales, Wm. H. Ledbetter, John H. Barnard, John M. Elliott and Julius Ellinger from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Tennessee.

Naval Cadets Philip J. Ryan and Chas. E. Sweeting, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Yantic*.Naval Cadets John A. Jackson, Chas. F. Webster, Robert C. Alexander, Eustace S. Glascock, Frederick L. Chapin and Richard W. Barkley, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Nipso*.Naval Cadets Harry George, Wm. S. Aldrich, Albion S. Keith, Wm. J. Baxter, Thos. A. Witherspoon and Alfred P. Agee, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Naval Cadets Sidney Z. Mitchell, Harry C. Pettit, Patrick H. Philbin, Wm. J. Wilson, Robert L. Lerch, Robert H. Woods, Benj. E. Thurston, Thos. H. Giglioli, Frank R. Colgin, Robert T. Frazer, Edwin B. Weeks, Harry A. Field, Willie T. Gray, Wm. C. Herbert, Alex. S. Halstead, Tremlet V. Toney, Geo. M. Von Schrader, Geo. C. Stout, Alex. B. Legare, Cyrus T. Brady, Chas. W. Dyson, Samuel W. Armistead, Geo. W. Street, Wm. F. Darrah, Thos. A. W. Shock, Chas. P. Eaton, Henry H. Balthus, Timothy S. O'Leary, Jas. E. Palmer, S. Dana Greene, Jr., and Harry A. Gillis, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Naval Cadets Jay M. Whitham, Gustave Keammler and O. B. Shallenberger, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty in draughting room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

JUNE 9.—Ensign A. A. Ackerman, from the Smithsonian Institution, and to the *Yantic* for special duty on board during northern cruise.Lieutenant Samuel W. Very, from duty connected with the Transit of Venus, and to the *Tennessee*.JUNE 11.—Ensign John H. L. Holcombe, from the *Nipso*, and placed on waiting orders.Boatswain Charles Miller, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.Boatswain Alex. McCone, from the *Tennessee*, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 13.—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Asiatic Station on the 21st of April last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Edward B. Barry has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the *Richmond* on the 21st of April last, and has been placed on waiting orders.Lieutenant Uriel Sebree, from the *Dale*, and ordered to command the *Pinto* on the 19th of June.JUNE 14.—Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy, from the practice ship Constellation, and ordered to the practice ship *Dale*.

Lieutenant Theodore Porter, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the practice ship Constellation.

Lieutenant Henry Morrell, from duty on the Coast Survey, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensigns Thos. G. Dewey and J. H. Hetherington, from the *Kearsarge*, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.JUNE 15.—Naval Cadet John F. Jackson, from Tennessee, and ordered to *Kearsarge*.Lieutenant L. C. Logan, from training ship *Portsmouth*, June 25, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore Thomas Pattison for six months, from July 1.

To Chaplain Thos. A. Gill, from June 9 until August 1.

RESIGNED.

Naval Cadets John H. Barraard and Julius Ellinger, to take effect August 11, 1883; orders to the Tennessee revoked and granted leave of absence until that date.

Naval Cadet John A. Jackson, to take effect August 11, 1883; orders to the Nipic revoked and granted leave of absence until that date.

The resignation of Naval Cadet Walter R. Addicks is accepted by Department, to take effect September 6, 1883. and he is detached from the Yantic and leave granted until that date.

Naval Cadets Wm. S. Aldrich, A. L. Hughes and J. P. Knottles.

DROPPED.

Naval Cadets Elton W. Dalrymple, George F. Zinnel and William B. Carswell having been found physically disqualified on account of color blindness have been dropped from the naval service.

REMOVED.

The order to Naval Cadet Harry G. Leopold, to the Tennessee, is revoked, and he is ordered to the Yantic.

NAVAL BOARD.

Chief Engineer A. Henderson, Lieutenant E. Very and Constructor F. L. Fernald have been appointed for the purpose of inspecting the actual working of an ice making machine at the works of O. H. Delamater and Co. at New York.

MARINE CORPS.

The orders of Major Geo. Butler so far modified that he will not consider himself detached from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., until September 10, and will report at Norfolk September 15 instead of July 5.

The orders of Maj. G. P. Houston from Marine Barracks at Norfolk, Va., on the 2d of July instead of the 5th, and ordered to proceed and obey orders of May 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain E. P. Meeker, from June 7 to August 1 next.

U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 33.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, JUNE 4, 1883.

Coasters' Harbor Island having been ceded and conveyed to the United States by the State of Rhode Island, the naval training station at that place is hereby permanently established. The training system, including the station and training ships, will be under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and official correspondence with the Navy Department, in connection therewith, will be forwarded through that bureau. The commanding officer of the station will superintend all improvements and work at the station, submitting with his approval all necessary requisitions. He will also have command of the cruising training ships. A suitable vessel will remain permanently at the station for the training of boys. Cruising training ships will be commissioned by the Department, as may be necessary, and they will cruise at sea not less than eight months in each year, during one of which months they may cruise together as a squadron. The routine of studies and training will be so arranged that a sufficient number of boys will be ready at all times for transfer to men-of-war cruisers when they may be put in commission. The boys will be under training not less than ten months, and it at the end of twenty months they are not qualified for transfer to a cruising vessel, they may be discharged from the service. As the law authorizes the enlistment of 750 boys annually, that number will, as far as practical, be kept under training. No apprentices, nor any of the personnel attached to the institution, shall be quartered on shore. All General Orders and Circulars, or portions thereof, which conflict with the foregoing, are hereby rescinded.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

Miss Swinburne, sister of Lieut. Swinburne of the Navy, was married at the residence of her mother, in this city, on Wednesday, to Professor Hale of Cornell University. It was a very quiet affair owing to recent deaths in the bride's family. The bride is the daughter of the late Hon. Daniel T. Swinburne.

The board to inspect Coasters' Harbor Island, and also the ships of the training station, will arrive here next week.

Among the guests invited on the trial trip of the steamer *Platinum*, of the Fall River line, at this place, on Tuesday, was Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., and Lieut. Comdr. Jewell of the torpedo station. Eng. Harrison and Lieut. Rhodes, of the U. S. revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, were also on board as guests.

The *Samuel Dexter* is undergoing her annual overhauling and repairs at Long Wharf.

Captain Alfred Taylor, U. S. N., has arrived, and rented the Hunter cottage on Washington street.

Dr. Parker, U. S. N., and wife are at the Hazard cottage on Catherine street.

Mr. Thomas, of Erie, Pa., who was formerly an officer in the Navy, has presented the Mayor of the city, Mr. Franklin, and Dr. James G. Taylor, with walking canes made from wood which originally a portion of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's flag-ship *Lawrence*.

Commodore Luce, U. S. N., has returned from Washington, and hoisted his pennant on board of the *Jamestown*, which vessel, together with the *Portsmouth*, have gone up the bay, and are at anchor off Conanicut Park.

Dr. Knight, U. S. M., has joined his family at this place.

Col. Roger Jones, U. S. A. arrived at the Perry House on Wednesday.

Rev. C. T. Brooks, father-in-law of Lieut. Warburton Maynard, U. S. N., died at his residence here, Newport, R. I., Thursday morning.

(From an Interview in the Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.)

MCLELLAN ON SOUTHERN GENERALS.

"Who was the greatest Southern General?" "There were two of them—Lee and Johnston."

"Which Johnston?" "Joe."

"You have heard of Jefferson Davis's estimate of Albert Sidney Johnston. Do you agree with him?" "Sidney Johnston died too soon. I had no opportunity to become acquainted with his merits as a commander. Officers of ability and judgment, however, informed me that Gen. Johnston was an officer of commanding ability. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Jefferson Davis, and that enabled him to display his abilities at their best."

"Which was the greatest soldier, Joe Johnston or Robert E. Lee?" "It would be difficult to tell. Both had genius commensurate with their opportunities and both deserve to be ranked among the greatest Generals of the age."

"Was either greater than the other?" "It would be hard to tell. They were, doubtless, possessed of different qualities. Lee was quick to plan, and Johnston matchless in performance. Lee was superb in the defensive, and Johnston was without a peer in the offensive. Lee had grand fighting qualities, and Johnston could equal Napoleon in planning a campaign."

"What about other Southern Generals?" "I think Beauregard should rank next to Lee and Johnston. He made an excellent commander, and perhaps had no equal as an engineer in the army."

"Where is Longstreet's place?" "He made an excellent fighter, and distinguished himself generally as an officer, but Joe Johnston and Robert E. Lee were the soldiers of the Confederacy."

"Of the Union Generals?" "You must get some one else to discuss them with you."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT ANNAPOLIS.

The annual examinations have determined the standing of the remaining classes at the Naval Academy, save that part of the fourth class admitted during the May examinations. The following are the first in merit in the first class, and are all seven star members, that is those who obtained 85 per cent. of the maximum multiple of marks possible during the course of their studies:

FIRST CLASS.

1. C. H. Hewes, Pa.*
2. C. M. Knepper, Pa.*
3. W. L. Cappa, Va.*
4. Wilfred B. Hogatt, Ind.
5. Fred. E. Curtis, Mass.
6. Frank K. Hill, Ohio.*
7. C. S. Williams, Ohio.

SECOND CLASS.

No star members. The following are the first five in order of merit:

1. David W. Taylor, Va.*
2. Wm. McKay, Pa.*
3. Albert C. Dieffenbach, Pa.*
4. Theo. C. Fenlon, Pa.*
5. John G. Tawsey, Del.*

THIRD CLASS.

First three stars:

1. Fred. N. Kress, N. Y.
2. Franklin Moeller, N. Y.
3. Frederic Parker, Mass.
4. Ryland D. Tisdale, Ky.
5. Samuel M. Strite, Md.

* These marked thus entered as cadet engineers.

The first, second and third classes went on board the *Dale* and *Constellation* Monday, and the ships will leave the harbor on Wednesday. Part of the second class remained here to study up steam.

The following is the list of graduates in the order of merit in which they passed, the first six being star members of their class, that is those who received 85 per cent. of the maximum mark of the school during their four years course:

1. Samuel D. Greene, Jr., R. I.
2. Geo. W. Street, Wis.
3. Sam'l. W. Armistead, Va.
4. Wm. J. Baxter, *O.
5. Chas. P. Eaton, *Wis.
6. Sam'l. S. Aldrich, N. J.
7. John B. Jackson, N. J.
8. Geo. W. Littlehales, Pa.
9. Chas. W. Dyson, *Pa.
10. John M. Elliott, *Md.
11. B. C. Bickel, W. Barkley, Mo.
12. Wm. F. Darrah, R. I.
13. Chas. E. Sweeting, N. Y.
14. Geo. F. Zinnel, *Pa.
15. Albion S. Keith, Mass.
16. Harry George, Mich.
17. B. C. E. Thurston, Ind.
18. Alex. S. Haistead, *Pa.
19. Fred L. Chaplin, Ill.
20. B. C. Alexander, Ky.
21. Wm. C. Herbert, *Pa.
22. Harry A. Field, *Va.
23. Chas. F. Webster, *Pa.
24. Thos. H. Gigliulli, Ga.
25. John H. Barnard, N. Y.
26. Alfred P. Agee, Ala.
27. Thos. A. Witherspoon, Tenn.
28. Benj. T. Frazier, Tenn.
29. Geo. C. Stout, Pa.
30. Cyrus T. Brady, Kansas.
31. Sydney Z. Mitchell, Ala.
32. John A. Jackson, Fla.
33. Harry H. Baltus, Ill.
34. Tremont V. Toney, Ill.
35. Frank B. Colvin, N. Y.
36. Elton W. Dalrymple, Iowa.
37. Timothy S. O'Leary, Mass.
38. Patrick H. Paiblou, Md.
39. Wm. H. Carswell, *Del.
40. Robert L. Lerch, Ohio.
41. Robert H. Woods, Va.
42. James E. Palmer, *N. C.
43. Julius Ellinger, *Md.
44. Harry C. Pettit, Ind.
45. Harry A. Gilis, *Pa.
46. Edwin B. Weeks, Oregon.
47. T. A. W. Shock, *Md.
48. Geo. M. Von Schrader, Mo.
49. Wm. H. Ledbetter, Texas.
50. Wm. J. Wilson, Ohio.
51. Alex. H. Legarde, S. C.
52. Willie T. Gray, S. C.
53. Philip J. Ryan, *N. Y.
54. Thos. A. Witherspoon, Tenn.
55. Eustace S. Glascock, *Md.

Those members with an asterisk (*) entered as cadet engineers.

The graduating exercises of 1883 commenced in the chapel at 10 o'clock, A. M., June 9, by prayer by Chaplain A. A. McAllister. On the platform were seated members of the Board of Visitors, President Leavitt, of St. John's College, James T. Briscoe, Secretary of State of Maryland; Superintendent Ramsey, and members of the Academic Board Naval Academy, and a number of ladies.

Congressman Mills, of Texas, was orator of the day. The theme of his address was obedience to duty and the commands of superiors; that the cadets were in honor bound to obey every order given them by the authorities, except an order to break the Constitution; that order held no one. We are told in the Bible (continued Mr. Mills) that Saul, the first King of Israel, was ordered by authority that made him king to move with an army on a neighboring nation and to destroy utterly all its people, and all its cattle and flocks and herds. He gave battle as ordered, and destroyed every human being but its King, but he spared the best of the cattle and sheep to offer as a religious sacrifice. Saul, perhaps, thought he would kill two birds with one stone. As the animals had to be killed, instead of butchering them in their stalls, he would slay them on the altar. The mistake that Saul made as a military man was that he thought he could carry out the object sought in a better way than that indicated in the orders of his superiors. When the prophet came after the battle Saul reported that he had executed his orders and won a great victory. "What," said the prophet, "mean the lowing of the herds and the bleating of the sheep?" Saul very innocently replied that he had reserved them for sacrifice. That seems so reasonable, so pious, and so noble in its motive that I am satisfied the boys "obeyed" him. Not so old Samuel. He said, "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice." The secrets of the Almighty mind were not communicated to Saul. There may have been something connected with those flocks that made it necessary that they should be destroyed. Saul's duty was to act, not to think. What was the sequel of this act of insubordination? Saul was broken of his rank, and I expect there was some "groaning" there. He was unthroned, unarmed, and unloved, and all for that act of disobedience. He who forewarned is forearmed. In the beginning of life of usefulness to your country that lies before you, resolve to live it in obedience to the powers that be, and you will gather your way clear of many obstacles that otherwise will gather before you and cause you pain and trouble to overcome.

There followed a scene that has never been witnessed at the Naval Academy Institution, nor, ever probably ever, exceeded in dramatic effect in any commencement exercises. The cadets had listened with the greatest interest and applauded to the end the address of Mr. Mills, and especially those points that severely criticized by implication the conduct of the cadets in cheering and groaning their fellows against regulations.

Captain Ramsey, the Superintendent of the Academy, arose to deliver the diploma. Behind him, seated on the platform, were Dr. Leavitt, President of St. John's College, members of Board of Visitors, members of the Academic Board, James T. Briscoe, Secretary of State of Maryland, and a number of ladies. The captain, with his cocked hat in his hand and in full uniform, leaned against the desk, and looked straight forward into the audience. His lips were seen to move, but few of the spectators heard what he said. The name of S. Dana Greene, Jr., the honor man of the Class, was then called. As Cadet Greene stepped forward to receive his diploma, a number of cadets broke into

cheers, the usual course on commencement day when a favorite steps to the front to receive the testimony of his graduation. In an instant the scene changed as Capt. Ramsey said: "You show your insubordination and attempt to disgrace yourselves and the Naval Academy before the eyes of the country. Battalion rise!" Those who applauded, marched to the front! and there, to the astonishment of the spectators, twenty cadets left the ranks and formed around the platform, before the indignant Superintendent. Turning to Lieut. Greene, who had followed the cadets, Capt. Ramsey said: "Take them to the *Santee* until further orders." Several of the convicted Cadet's parents were present, and saw their sons march off to prison and nobody seemed to know what for. The line was composed of Cadets Glasscock, Gray and Webster of the graduating Class; Cadets McKay, O'Malley, Crisp, McKean, Jones, H. B. Jones, H. W., and Beecher, of the first class; Cadets Jacobs, Warfield, Dr. Kraft, Fenlon, of the second class; Cadets Winram, Griswold, Dodd, Jenkins and Breed of the third class; and marched some with smiles, some with conscious innocence and some with shame out of the chapel.

The diplomas were then handed to the remaining graduates in funeral silence, the situation being exceedingly painful and gloomy. This over, all the cadets were marched out to the new quarters, where they were dismissed. Then it was discovered by your correspondent, who was present all the time, and could not imagine what was the matter, that the first words Capt. Ramsey had spoken were that there should be no applauding, and the cadets, like nearly all the audience, had not heard them. Officers and cadets crowded around the Superintendent, and represented the situation, and the captain ordered all who had not heard the order to be released. In an hour the cadets were once more at liberty. Before the order had reached the *Santee*, all the cadets had signed a pledge, on their honor, that they had not heard the order of the Superintendent. It is well here to state that the acoustic properties of the chapel are of the most faulty character.

It is understood that information had reached Capt. Ramsey that it was the intention of the cadets to humiliate one of the graduates by applauding all of the others, and receiving his name in dead silence. It was to prevent this that he gave the order not to applaud, and he naturally regarded the failure to obey it as an act of insubordination not to be passed over.

When the affair was over, and before the cadets had been released, Mr. Mills, the orator, suggested to the Superintendent that the applause might have been through a misunderstanding, but the Superintendent would not receive the explanation. Cumulative evidence changed his opinion.

I was told by a cadet that, had the battalion realized the situation in time, that, then and there, it would have, with unanimity, broken into applause, and Capt. Ramsey would have had to send the whole school to the *Santee*. This, however, was an after boast, and probably would not have been executed, as the entire thing was from a m misunderstanding of orders; yet class and fellow-feeling is very strong at the Academy, and on a false, though somewhat laudable, sense of honor, a class will go to Davy Jones' locker itself to help out a member.

Messrs. Glascock, Gray, and Webster, of the graduates, were afterwards given their diplomas. The orders of the graduates generally detach them from the Academy, and send them to their homes.

Naval Cadets J. B. Jackson, G. W. Littlehales, H. B. Barnard, W. H. Ledbetter, J. Ellinger, and J. M. Elliott have been ordered to New York for duty on the *Tennessee*. Naval Cadets F. L. Chaplin, R. W. Barkley, and J. A. Jackson have been ordered to New York for duty on the *Nipic*. Naval Cadets A. P. Agee, A. S. Keith, W. S. Aldrich, T. A. Witherpoon, W. J. Baxter, and H. George, to New York, for duty on the *Kearsarge*. Naval Cadet P. J. Ryan has been ordered to New York for duty on the *Yankee*.

NAVAL CADET BANQUET.

The cadet midshipmen—that is, those who entered the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen—refusing to have a ball here at graduation, took their festivities out in a banquet at the Riggs House, Washington, Saturday night. To complete the occasion, and to make it lasting, the cadets appointed an orator, historians, and speakers to the toasts, and they wrote out their parts, and these were printed in a neat volume, backed by the class crest, and two copies each were presented to the graduates, the graduates, of course, bearing the expense.

The class oration was delivered by J. A. Jackson, of Florida, and is quite elogetic of the class, the institution, and the education they have received. The class history was written by T. B. Smith and C. E. Sweeting, and is a racy, extended, and very plain-speaking document. C. T. Brady responded to the toast, "The Ladies"; R. W. Barkley replied to "The Navy"; W. T. Gray answered the toast, "Running"; "The Old Regime," the days of Balch, Parker, and Rodgers, was lauded by R. T. Frazier; "Skinny," the technical class title given chemistry, was described by A. B. Legarde; "The Old Santee" was described by R. L. Lerch; and Commander McNair, whom Commandant of Cadets and Superintendent, was affectionately alluded to as "Pappy McNair!" "Success in the Future" was wished the class of '83 by a speech from S. D. Greene, Jr. The poet of the class, T. S. O'Leary, had a corner in the book, which closed with the names of the graduates. As may be imagined, there was anything else but good spoken of the present Superintendent.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

As the result of a recent competitive examination, the following named cadets in the revenue marine service have been promoted to the grade of third lieutenant, viz.: D. H. Jarvis, of Pennsylvania; D. L. Sill, of New York, and A. H. Ewing, of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen passed the examination in the order named.

The following have been appointed cadets in the Revenue Marine Service: J. C. Harris, N. Y.; Wm. D. Hoover, D. G.; Wm. D. Shields, D. C.; D. J. Ainsworth, Va.; C. E. Mower, Conn.

The Revenue Marine Cadets of the senior class of the Revenue Marine School, on board of the *S. P. Chase*, reported on board of that vessel June 7, having had leave of absence while the graduating class was undergoing its final examination in Washington. The graduates are David H. Jarvis, of Pennsylvania, James L. Sill, of the District of Columbia, and Albert H. Ewing, of Pennsylvania. The *S. P. Chase* is undergoing her annual cleaning and painting, and will soon sail on her summer's cruise. Her commanding officer, Capt. Henriques, is temporarily in Washington, attending to his duties as one of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and the bark is in charge of the Executive Officer, Lieut. Condon, of Newport. Dr. L. C. Ross, of Washington, who is to act as surgeon during the summer's cruise, arrived at New Bedford on Tuesday. A new battery of breech-loading rifled steel guns is being made for the bark to take the place of the brass howitzers now in use.

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The National Board of Health has been informed that there were 81 deaths from yellow fever in Havana during the month of May. It is understood that, should yellow fever make its appearance at any of our Southern ports, the U. S. troops in its vicinity will be at once removed into temporary camp at Atlanta, Ga.

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SOME newspapers, with their usual ignorance of facts, are asserting that influence solely, without reference to service, secured for Col. Sheridan his recent appointment to the Adjutant-General's Department. A glance at the Army Register will show the fallacy of the statement. So far as service is concerned General Drum received his first appointment in that Department when in service about 15 years, Gen. Kelton after 10 years, Gen. Whipple 10 years, Gen. McKeever 12 years, Gen. Ruggles 6 years, Gen. Vincent 8 years, Gen. Greene 7 years, Gen. Breck 6 years, Col. Wood 8 years, Colonel Taylor 10 years, Col. Martin 9 years, Col. Platt 14 years, Col. Benjamin 14 years, Col. Corbin 18 years, including volunteer service, Gen. Mitchell (deceased) 20 years, including volunteer service, Major Merritt 20 years, including volunteer service, and Col. Sheridan 20 years, including his service in the 2d Missouri Infantry. While influence, doubtless, had its share in the appointment, it will be readily apparent from the foregoing record that there was no lack of service if that alone had been the necessary qualification.

THE New York Times, speaking of the case of Major A. H. Nickerson, U. S. A., says it will be of interest to know what view is taken of his performance in the Army. The view of Major Nickerson's conduct in the Army, we can inform the Times, is the one which must be taken by all honorable men, only that the Army feels more keenly and more nearly his disgrace because it is that of an officer high in rank and of gallant service. Instead of excusing his offences and seeking in any way to palliate them, it wishes severe justice to be done him. Conduct like his can often go legally unpunished in civil life, and those guilty of it may even escape social ostracism and almost social censure, but it surely brings upon an officer of the Army loss of his commission, and makes him an outcast from military society. The higher the standard of honor expected of the officer of the military service the better pleased are all honorable men who hold commissions. They want to be tested by the highest only, and they want no military associates who will not bear the test.

We understand that, so far from entertaining vindictive feelings towards her husband, Mrs. Nickerson cherishes only sentiments of sorrow and pity that he should have blasted a career so brilliant by conduct so foolish and so utterly dishonorable. The steps she has taken since the procurement of the fraudulent divorce were only those which her honor as a wife and her duty as a mother compelled her to take.

"Many a soldier and sailor," says the London Vanity Fair, "would many a time have given a year's pa-

to speak out as Lord Wolseley has spoken in his evidence on the military doctors, the military commissariat, the Army Hospital Corps, and the system in general, under which the sick and wounded were treated—or rather neglected—in the Egyptian campaign. The sick and wounded victims of Mr. Gladstone's "warlike operations" were treated in a manner that defies description and appalls humanity. Left in their poisonous clothes that had served for a campaign—and a campaign in Egypt—fed with rations " unfit for human food," covered with flies so that their "faces were undistinguishable," the poor creatures were "left to rot in Cairo while the Ministry were glorifying themselves in London." Mr. Childers and his reforms are held responsible by the Vanity Fair for this condition of things.

In the biographical note to the third volume of his history, now in the press of Messrs. Porter and Coates, Philadelphia, the Comte de Paris says: "We will not here give all the documents from which we have already borrowed the elements of our history, and which are enumerated at the end of the first and second volumes. But as we progress in this work, and years pass away, documents become more numerous and complete. The Federal reports, the statements of the contributors to the newspapers, are better written, clearer, and more circumstantial, every one has made some advance in his military education, both in the North and in the South. The military operations, while being condensed, so to speak, are also more easily related: war, being made in a more methodical manner, lends itself better to a narration of the events. In short, the ardent passions which animated the combatants having, thank God! been calmed before the principal actors of the great drama have passed away, its history has become for them an inexhaustible subject of courteous controversy, of which the great public of the United States is to-day the arbitrator. This controversy is pursued sometimes in the periodicals exclusively devoted to one of the two Armies, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the North, and the Southern Historical Society's Papers in the South. It is remarkable that sometimes in the very same journal, such as the Weekly Times of Philadelphia, the most interesting light is thrown by both sides upon the facts which we have undertaken to relate. Besides, it is not limited to the discussion of facts between officers of the opposing armies, for it is more lively, perhaps, between those who fought under the same flag, and who bandy with each other the responsibility of the defeats which have been successively experienced by each of the two parties."

A DESPATCH from Moscow, June 11, says: "Minister Hunt and Admiral Baldwin have received the gold medal, commemorative of the coronation. Admiral Baldwin has received a gold snuff-box, with a portrait of the Czar set in brilliants, to mark the Czar's personal appreciation of the courtesy of the United States, in sending a special naval commission to Moscow." Lord Byron said, when visiting Commodore Jacob Jones on board the frigate Constitution in the Mediterranean, about 1820, on seeing an elegantly bound copy of his poems on the Commodore's table, that "he would rather have a nod from an American than a snuff-box from an Emperor." That was sixty years or more ago. To-day, it seems, the Czar appreciates the "gold snuff box of the Emperor set in brilliants," and the "gold medal" of the coronation, if allowed to accept them by act of Congress. The people of the United States are of too much importance to have these European honors affect their integrity. When the United States was a small nation, and of little political importance, such baubles, possibly, might have had influence. Now, Tom, Dick, and Harry might have had dozens, and they would not have influenced their votes for or against Gen. Butler for the Presidency.

We have received several inquiries from correspondents in the Army, who have served in many of the Indian campaigns, as to their right to wear therefor the campaign chevron authorized by Regulations. For their benefit we republish the following extract from G. O. 38, A. G. O. of June 6:

All soldiers who served during the war of the rebellion, and who were honorably discharged; all who served in the Indian campaigns enumerated in general orders from the Headquarters of the Army; and all who have served or may serve in such other Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of war as may, from time to time, be so designated by the Secretary of War, are entitled to wear the service-in-war chevron. The "service-in-war chevron" will be worn next the cuff; above this will be worn the "service" chevron and, if more than one, ascending in the order of time in which they were earned. The "campaign" chevron will hereafter be discontinued.

Exclusive, therefore, of the chevrons worn by non-commissioned officers to indicate their rank, there are now but two other chevrons authorized, namely, the "service chevron" and the "service in war chevron."

THE Ordnance Foundry Board, Commodore Simpson president, has received orders to go abroad to examine the large ordnance establishments of foreign powers after they have concluded their inspection of the Navy-yards and arsenals of this country. They have already secured passage on the *Servia*, which sails from New York in July. England will be the first country visited. The board visited and examined the West Point Foundry on Thursday of this week.

The address of General Terry to the graduating class of the Military Academy is so admirable, in form as well as in spirit, that we give it entire. We need not commend it to attention; it will bear reading, every word of it. The closing tribute to the Navy is particularly graceful. Considering that the result of General Sherman's "order" to General Terry to deliver the annual address at West Point is so happy we may overlook the somewhat extra-constitutional exercise of authority in issuing it.

Admiral Rodgers supplemented General Terry's remarks with an address on behalf of the Board of Visitors which we also give in full. It sets forth most felicitously, the noblest standards of the profession to which its author has devoted half a century of service, so distinguished and honorable that his mere appearance before the graduates of the Academy, was in itself an incentive to the highest things.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

The exercises at both West Point and Annapolis have this year been somewhat out of the usual order, and the very full report we give of them will be read with special interest. The Military Academy continues in its normal condition of healthy activity, and the proceedings there call for no special comment. It is sufficient to refer to what is said of this institution by two such impartial observers as Gen. Terry and Admiral Rodgers, whose speeches to the graduating class we publish in full. The Naval Academy is, however, in a process of transformation, the immediate result of which is shown in the incidents which this year disturbed the usual harmony of the annual proceedings at Annapolis. In view of these, and now that the Academic year has ended and the usual practice cruise has begun, it is well to look back and consider the general state of affairs, as it appears to those who look upon the Academy with great interest, and who read the accounts of the unwonted proceedings within its walls within the past few months.

A year ago we wrote that "the naval service is too conservative for any one to expect an early amalgamation of the two sorts of students at Annapolis; but the time cannot be so very far distant when we shall see the same arrangement there as at West Point, by which all the cadets shall pass through exactly the same *curriculum*," within less than two months thereafter the act of Aug. 5 had been passed, proving to a certain extent both the incorrectness and the truth of our prediction. It was a matter of surprise that the great upheaval of the Service caused by that act should have been so swiftly and suddenly accomplished; and probably no class of people were more "taken aback" than naval officers themselves. The discussions of last winter in Congress upon the proposed further homogeneousness of the service showed that there was a spirit of investigation abroad in that body which is likely to bring forth more fruit hereafter.

We have from time to time (while warmly approving the amalgamation) indicated our opinions concerning the fairest and most reasonable way to carry out the law; but the action of the Secretary has not been in accordance therewith. In a short time we may look for a long list of honorable discharges of both line and engineer officers who are not found within the fortunate number who are to pass into the service, and while deprecating the hardship to the individual, we can but congratulate the service and the country that the heretofore ceaseless stream of supply has now been reduced to proper dimensions.

The report of the Board of Visitors will be looked for with great interest: from what we have been able to learn thus far we feel confident that the actions of the Superintendent in the case of the mutinous cadets will be fully sustained. It was not the least prominent and satisfactory feature in that affair that the political influence brought to bear upon the Secretary in favor of the recalcitrant youths, failed utterly and entirely of its object, and that (for the first time in many years) the authorities of the Academy were permitted to carry on the discipline of the Institution, untrammelled by the interference of the Department.

A noticeable improvement has been the ordering of the new aspirants for naval honors to examination in

May, in order that they may go on the practice cruise; this is, we suppose, due to Captain Ramsay's suggestion, backed as it was by the strongly expressed opinion of the Board of Visitors of last year.

There seems to have been likewise a large increase in the practical exercises, especially in marlinspike seamanship, and if the cadets do not drill so faultlessly at dress parade or manoeuvre so accurately in battalion, yet this fact (if it be a fact) is more than counterbalanced by the increased attention to rudimentary seamanship, and also to the no less important rudimentary steam-manship (to borrow a word from an English officer of high professional attainments). The days of *sailors* have departed, but those of *sailors* still remain, and the future will demand more of the naval officer than the past has done, for, as we have but recently said, "the need for seamanship of the new type . . . will only increase with the increased power of the weapons to be used."

The educational facilities offered to our naval officers are far in advance of those in foreign services, and we are pleased to record the fact that under the present administration of affairs, there have been no backward steps taken. The superintendency has not been a bed of roses during the last two years, from various causes: there have been dropped stitches to pick up, adverse influences within and without to be encountered and a great change in the constitution of the Academy to be inaugurated; but the outcome has unquestionably been, in a great degree, one at which the school and the Service may well rejoice.

THE NAVY-YARD COMMISSION.

This report of the commission appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress, is so far advanced that its outlines have been given to the Secretary and the recommendations which it will contain have been definitely approved by Secretary Chandler. We congratulate the commission and the Service at large that there at last seems a strong probability of the business of the Navy-yards being conducted on business principles. Why, for all these years, it should have been deemed necessary to keep up two or three machine shops in each yard; why there should have been joiner shops under the control of different officials; why, in short, there should have been all the useless and expensive multiplication of tools and shops and consequently of people to manage them, has been a mystery to the ordinary observer. A little examination into the system, or rather want of system, upon which yards have been conducted would have most clearly demonstrated the fact that there were too many bureaus having a finger in the pie, and that there was altogether too much of politics and politicians, and too little of control exercised by the officers who were supposed to be conducting the affairs of the yards. The recent exposure of the methods in use at Norfolk, although doubtless due to the rancor and zeal of an unsuccessful partisans politician, have called public attention to abuses long since known to naval officers, but which as a rule they have been entirely powerless to prevent. Fortunately the present Secretary, politician though he may be, seems bent upon an economical administration of the affairs of his Department, and he unhesitatingly endorses everything looking in that direction, and next month will see in full operation the amalgamations proposed by the commission, all which will unquestionably meet with the unanimous approval of disinterested parties.

The conclusions reached concerning the various yards are based upon sound business principles, and the reduction in expenses consequent upon the acceptance of the report will be considerable. We refer our readers to the detailed statement of the views of the commission, as given elsewhere, for information in the minor points brought out therein. It is full of wisdom and forethought, and is a credit to the gentlemen who have made it. There is but one of its conclusions from which we are disposed to dissent; and that is concerning the disposition of the naval station at New London for the purposes of the Naval Asylum, which should (as has heretofore been advocated by us) we think, be placed at Newport.

GENERAL CROOK'S CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Crook's report of his expedition against the Chiricahuas may be summed up in the ancient formula, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*" If the greatness of a victory is to be measured by the difficulties to be overcome, by the skilful adaptation of the means to the end, by the complete accomplishment of the object intended, without loss except to the enemy, certainly this campaign, insignificant as it seems in the numbers engaged, is to be classed among the special achievements of war. Gen. Crook and his command have done their work so thor-

oughly and well that a simple reference to the General's modest statement of what he accomplished is as effective for praise as columns of eulogy.

It now remains for the Government at Washington to see that this work is final, so far as the Apaches are concerned, and that no blundering shall compel the troops to do it over again. Not an Indian should be left in Arizona who can, by any possibility, go on the warpath. Some disposition should be found for them so far from the Mexican frontier and the scene of their bloody exploits, that even the temptation to renew them may never again arise. Let the work which Gen. Crook has made possible be carried to its complete and logical result. There is but one course to follow, and that is to leave Gen. Crook free to complete his work, following implicitly his recommendations as to the future disposition of the Apaches. We are glad to find the Secretary of the Interior saying, in a despatch to the Secretary of War:

I understand that Gen. Crook will soon return to the vicinity of San Carlos Agency with a large number of renegade Indians who are guilty of murder, theft, and other crimes. I do not think these Indians ought to be allowed to return to the Agency; such, I know, has been the practice. There can be no permanent peace if these Indians are allowed to murder the people, steal their stock, and then surrender themselves and return to the Agency to be supported by the Government. I think the criminals should be held as prisoners, and punished for their crimes. The children should be taken from their parents, and put in school. I think we can accept and care for the children of school age. I shall be pleased to hear from you as to the number of children as soon as you receive Gen. Crook's full report.

We referred recently to General Orders 34, A. G. O., of 1883, in regard to commutation of rations allowed to soldiers travelling on detached service. The following circular letter, addressed to each department commander previous to the issue of G. O. 34, gives in detail the special reasons which necessitated it:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, A. G. O., May 22, 1883.
The Commanding General, Department of _____:

STN: Paragraph 2232 of the Regulations, as originally published, provided that commutation may be paid a soldier travelling under orders on detached command, when it is impracticable to carry his rations, at the rate of \$1 a day, or less, as the Secretary of War may direct. The Secretary of War became satisfied that in the cases where commutation was necessary the allowance of \$1 per day was not sufficient, and therefore, by General Orders No. 104, of 1882, from this office, authorized the payment of \$1.50 per day as a maximum. It was not intended by this change to authorize the payment of commutation in cases where it had not before been authorized, but the attention of the Secretary has been called to such a large number of cases in which the increased commutation has been paid without justification, that it seems necessary to call the attention of commanding officers to the requirements of the Regulations.

The Secretary of War is advised that the increase in number of instances of improper payment of the commutation allowance is very great since it was increased, and it seems difficult to account for this, except by supposing that in many cases the commanding officer has been led to order the commutation upon the actual or supposed preference of the enlisted man, and has not based his action on the impracticability of carrying rations, as required by the Regulations—so that commutation is now frequently given when it would not have been given if it had been \$1 per day, but the proper rations would have been carried. The cases brought to the attention of the Secretary show clearly that the authority to make the allowance is being abused, and that the abuse is growing.

The logical result of an approval of the action in all the cases presented would be the allowance in future of the commutation in all cases of travel. Taking each case separately, it is found that the great majority of commanding officers do not order commutation in similar cases.

It is thought advisable to indicate the general views of the Department as to the proper construction of par. 2232 of the Regulations by a general order, issued this day (G. O. 34), and at the same time to provide for obtaining the views of department commanders on each case as it arises, so that so far as possible the views of commanding officers and of the accounting officers may be brought into harmony.

I am, sir, very respectfully, etc.,
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

It has long been an agitated, although by no means an uncertain question, as to the duty of a sentinel where a prisoner under his charge attempts to escape. The point was lately raised in an official communication by Colonel H. A. Morrow, 21st U. S. Infantry, commanding at Vancouver Barracks, who said:

"A sentinel is placed on guard over prisoners to prevent their escape, and, for this purpose, he is furnished a musket, with ammunition. To prevent escape is his first and most important duty. I suppose the law to be this: 'that a sentinel shall not use more force or violence to prevent the escape of a prisoner than is necessary to effect that object, but, if the prisoner, after being ordered to halt, continues his flight, the sentinel may maim, or even kill him, and it is his duty to do so.' A sentinel who allows a prisoner to escape without firing upon him, and firing to hit him, is, in my judgment guilty of a most serious military offence, for which he should, and would be severely punished by a General Court-Martial."

Judge-Advocate W. Winthrop, U. S. A., of the Military Division of the Pacific, concurs fully in the foregoing views of Colonel Morrow and says: "I was not aware that such a view had ever been questioned. That the period is a time of *peace* does not affect the authority and duty of the sentinel or guard to fire upon the escaping prisoner, if this escape cannot otherwise be prevented. He should, of course, attempt to stop the prisoner before firing, by ordering him to *halt*, and will properly warn him by the words: 'halt or I fire,' or words to such effect." Major-General Schofield, under date of May 11th, 1883, officially approves the opinion of Colonel Morrow and Colonel Winthrop.

It is to be remarked that at some military posts specific orders are in force for sentries on such occasions as the one under consideration, but the general principle is as indicated in the correspondence quoted.

The following is the detailed statement of the cost of the new Naval vessels recommended by the Naval Advisory Board, December 20, 1882:

CHICAGO.	
Hull.....	\$828,000
Less cost of masts, spars, boats, and furniture, which are not to be included in the contract for the vessel.....	28,000
Machinery.....	448,000
	\$1,248,000

BOSTON AND ATLANTA.	
Hull.....	\$507,000
From which should be deducted.....	21,000
	486,000
Machinery.....	297,500
	\$783,500

DESPATCH BOAT.	
Hull.....	\$230,000
From which should be deducted.....	6,000
	224,000
Machinery.....	175,000
	\$399,000

The law of March 3, 1883, limits the Department in making contracts to these prices; and bidders are informed, as we stated last week, that the bids will have to be rejected if they exceed the gross figures given of \$1,248,000, \$783,500, and \$399,000 for the various vessels.

THE "anxious ones" are already speculating as to who will be assigned to the command of the Department of the South upon the retirement of Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. A., in September next. As the accession of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to the command of the Army will render necessary some changes in Division and Department commanders, about the time General Hunt retires, these speculations would seem to be premature. We understand that Gen. Sherman will return to Washington about the middle of September next, and will, about the 1st of October following, apply to be placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan will then assume command of the Army, and will prepare the annual report for presentation to Congress. The command of the Military Division of the Missouri will, we understand, be offered to Major-General Hancock, but it is not supposed that he will accept it, in which case it will go to Major-General Schofield. Maj.-Gen. John Pope would naturally follow Gen. Schofield in command of the Military Division of the Pacific, but it is believed that he will prefer to remain in command of the Department of the Missouri.

ANOTHER "colored cadet," John H. Alexander, of Ohio, appears this year at West Point as an alternate for the appointee from the 14th Congressional district of that State. He is the son of slave parents, and was born in Arkansas, January 6, 1864. For the last three summers he has served as waiter in the Wedell House, Cleveland, attending the fall, winter, and spring terms of Oberlin College. He has a very flattering letter from the Greek professor in Oberlin, and is described as a dark mulatto, with a bright, intelligent face.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF WM. H. SHOCK was retired on the 15th of June, having reached the limit, under law, for remaining on the active list. His retirement from active service involves his retirement from the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which he has filled for several years past with ability and success. Mr. Shock has shown remarkable energy and industry in the administration of the very important branch of the naval service committed to his charge, and his ideas were of the advanced type. The advancement of the Engineer Corps has always been his aim, and every effort of his has been to make it an effective arm of the personnel of the Navy. In the constant and continuing struggle between the line and the staff he has fought well for the latter, and contested every inch of ground.

It may be said of Engineer-in-Chief Shock that he has had the confidence of the successive heads of the Navy Department with whom he has been officially associated, and has deservedly earned the respect of his immediate subordinates and of the faithful and efficient members of the civil branch of the Navy Department. He is the pioneer in advocating legislation by Congress for the benefit of the mechanics and laborers in the Navy-yards who may be injured in the performance of duty.

The correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, writing in regard to the gymnastic exercises which took place at West Point last week, says:

Cadet Haines kicked 8½ ft. high, standing kick, and Cadets Darro, Byron and Abbott jumped 4 ft. 11½ in. high, a standing jump which beats the last Harvard record about one inch. In pole vaulting Cadets Darro and Nolan leaped 12 ft. high, which was as high as the gymnasium would admit of—they might go a little higher.

On which our gymnastic editor comments as follows:

The best Harvard standing high jump record is 5 ft. 1½ in., made by W. Soren, in 1880. The pole vaulting statement is incorrect. The best record known in the world is 11 ft. 4 in., which was made in England. The next best record was made in the United States, and was 11 ft. 1½ in., at the N. Y. A. C. Club grounds June 2, 1883. The correspondent who talks about vaulting with pole 12 ft. and only hindered from going a little higher by the roof of the building, was, probably, overcome by the heat, or something else; he certainly lost his head.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In the Court of Claims, June 11, Chief Justice Drake announced the decision of the court overruling the motions for a rehearing in the Leopold cadet engineer case. The original opinion is thus allowed to stand as the matured judgment of the court, after hearing all the additional facts and arguments submitted by Secretary Chandler through the Attorney-General. In his recent letter the Secretary told the cadet engineers that if the decision was again in their favor the case would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The crew selected for the Greely relief expedition has been unexpectedly and unfortunately reduced. When Lieut. Garlington directed his men a few days ago to get ready for passage on the *Yantic*, two of them, Robert J. Cook and Sergeant Chas. Bolton, both of Troop L, 7th Cavalry, failed to respond, and it has since been discovered that they have deserted. Efforts are being made by the Signal Corps officials to their arrest, with what success it remains to be seen. Lieut. Garlington is particularly disappointed and chagrined at the action of these two men, as he specially requested their detail for this duty, being of the opinion that they were trustworthy and well fitted for the work in other important respects. Information reached the Signal Bureau on Tuesday that Sergeant Wall, another of the crew, had broken his arm on board the *Alhambra*. He has been ordered home, so that only nine of the twelve enlisted men detailed for this important duty remain. Lieut. Garlington will probably find it necessary to engage three other men at St. John's. The two deserters had drawn their six months' pay in advance, the same as the others.

Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation Navy Department, is reported as saying "That if any number of our naval officers waiting orders should desire to enter the naval service of China, pending hostilities between France and China, leaves of absence would be granted to all applicants. Lieut. D. P. Mannix, of the Marine Corps, is now absent on leave in China and has charge of the torpedo school of instruction. It is said at the Chinese Legation that a number of applications had been made for positions in the Chinese navy, but the Minister had informed the applicants that he had received no authority as yet to issue any commissions in the name of his government; that applications for such positions in the Chinese service must be made direct to Viceroy Li, care of the Viceroy of Canton."

First Comptroller Lawrence, of the Treasury Department, is considering the question whether Gen. Meigs, U. S. A., retired, can legally disburse the money for the erection of the new Pension building, and whether he can receive \$10 a day for his services in addition to his pay as a retired Army officer. Gen. Meigs has submitted an argument in writing on his behalf. The question will be decided in a day or two.

The merit roll of the West Point graduating class is expected at the War Department now most any day. Until it is received of course no appointments will be made. The civilian appointments will also be delayed until the cadets have been disposed of. The Board for the examination of the civilians will, it is understood, be convened at Old Point Comfort.

The Chief of Ordnance of the Army has contracted with the Reading Iron Works for 150 projectiles, and with the Dupont Powder Co. for 200 barrels of powder for testing the multi-charge gun. It is expected that the gun will be ready for test about July 15.

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL CHARLES SCHURIC, of Brooklyn, fell dead at the Elevated Railroad station at South Ferry, New York, Saturday evening, June 9th. He went to the war as sergeant of the 14th Brooklyn Regiment, Company H, was rapidly promoted, and filled the positions of Lieutenant, Captain, Quartermaster and Major. At the second Bull Run he was severely wounded in the breast, and was among those who were placed in the "dead heap." In the Wilderness his name appeared in the official list of the killed, although he only lost an arm. At the close of the war he was mustered out, and has since had several prominent local positions. He was buried in Greenwood with military honors.

MADAME NANCY SHINE GURLIE, daughter of William Farragut, and eldest sister of the late Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N., died a few days ago in Jackson County, Miss., in her eightieth year. She had been in bad health for several months and had been confined to her bed for nearly two months. She leaves one sister, Mme. Dupont, who is about one year her junior and who is the last of her father's family, although she has several nieces and nephews living in the vicinity of New Orleans. Mme. Gurlie was buried in the old country cemetery at Mme. Charpiaux's place, June 8, and was followed to the grave by a large number of citizens.

COLONEL D. S. STANLEY, 23d U. S. Infantry, in Regimental G. O. 32, dated Fort Lewis, Col., May 23, announces the

death of Major EDWARD W. SMITH, brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A., at Fort Lewis, May 21, and, after recapitulating his services, says: "His experience in the war was varied and highly honorable. Major Smith was an officer who was highly educated and accomplished, and had, in a very great degree, those faculties which made him the centre of a refined social society. Though only a little over a year in the 23d Infantry, his justice, his devotion to duty, and his charitable nature had made for him a regiment of friends, who now deplore his loss. As a token of respect for the deceased, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for one month; the regimental colors will be draped for the same period."

LIEUT.-COL. PETER T. SWAINE, 15th U. S. Infantry, issued Regimental Orders 29, dated Fort Randall, D. T., announcing the death at Nashville, May 31, of Col. Geo. P. Buell, of that regiment. After recounting his services, etc., (herefore given in full in the JOURNAL) Col. Swaine says: "Since the war he has borne the reputation of a very energetic and active man, and it is due to his exercise of these qualities in the Apache campaign of 1880 that Victoria was eventually captured and killed. Though of a peculiar temperament he possessed strong attachments, and was devoted to his regiment and the welfare of its individual members, who will sincerely mourn his loss. The regimental colors will be draped in mourning, and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days in respect to his memory."

Mrs. MARY MITCHELL, widow of the late Chaplain A. D. Mitchell, U. S. A., died suddenly at Middletown, Pa., June 9, and was buried June 12 in the cemetery at that place. She had never thoroughly recovered the shock occasioned by the death of her husband at Fort Grant, Arizona, a little over a year ago, and was troubled with rheumatism, which seems to have been the immediate cause of death.

COMMANDER RIVIERE, whose recent cruel death at the hands of the Tonquines has profoundly affected France, is described as a man of marked and distinctive character, whose powerful physique, "interesting and ugly," eloquently expressed his peculiar mind. He was a dreamer as well as a man of action, and aspired to the honors of an academician as well as to naval laurels. His pen only wrote freely at sea, and he composed works of fiction upon his long voyages and a history of the rebellion in New Caledonia which exhibit a terse and graphic style. He believed himself possessed of second sight, and after receiving his commission to go to Tonquin firmly held that he was doomed to die there a cruel death. The morning on which he left Paris he said: "I feel like a man who is going to execution. I was never in my life so sensible to the beauties of a wintry climate. It is the last time I shall enjoy them in Paris." He was a curious combination of scepticism and superstition; was a free thinker and yet a believer in spiritual and psychical agencies, and believed that miracles could be worked by wishing and willing with intense strength. The last year he was at home he found that his will was flaccid. This alarmed him, for he felt that he could not, without tremendous strength of purpose, hold his own against the armed multitude at Ha-Noi with the mere handful of troops and marines he was to take with him. He lost confidence in himself. Latest advices say that he made a sortie with a feeble force, was captured and impaled, thus speedily fulfilling the sinister prophecy of his fate.

The Rev. Dr. William G. Spole, a Presbyterian ministered in Detroit June 9, age 75 years. He was born in Baltimore, and was Chaplain of the Military Academy at West Point from 1847 to 1856. There was some ill-feeling between Dr. Spole and Jefferson Davis, and when the latter became Secretary of War the minister was removed. The N. Y. Tribune says: "It appears that the enmity between the two gentlemen first arose in Washington, where Dr. Spole had charge of a church as pastor and while Jefferson Davis was in the United States Senate. What the quarrel between the two gentlemen was about is not stated, but Mr. Davis is reported to have said to Dr. Spole that if it was not for his white necktie he would give the preacher a sound thrashing. At this remark Dr. Spole took great umbrage, and in a twinkling he took the white necktie from his throat and said to Mr. Davis that he was ready for him, and that he need not stop account of the necktie. This seems to have taken the pluck out of the fiery Southerner, and he concluded not to thrash Dr. Spole. The doctor was a well built, powerful man. Mr. Davis, however, is reported to have never forgiven Dr. Spole, and when the opportunity came obtained revenge by putting another man in Dr. Spole's position at West Point." After leaving West Point he officiated at churches in Philadelphia and Carlisle, Pa., Washington, D. C., and Detroit, Mich., and Newburg, N. Y.

JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, formerly of the U. S. N., dropped dead at his residence at Petersburg, Va., June 12. He was in his 72d year. He was appointed Midshipman June 1, 1826, Passed Midshipman June 10, 1833, Lieutenant Dec. 20, 1837, and Commander Sept. 14, 1855. He was dismissed April 18, 1861, and cast his fortunes with the South, serving in the Confederate Navy until the close of the war. He then entered the Peruvian navy, from which he resigned about five years ago.

SIR ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, formerly Governor of Vancouver, and late of Queensland, died recently at London

THE WEEK AT WEST POINT.

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The cadets and their friends rejoiced in magnificent weather for the closing exercises of the year at West Point on Tuesday last, and they were favored with an exceptionally interesting series of addresses, following the usual presentation of diplomas. Possibly, from the standpoint of the cadets, the addresses are not an absolutely indispensable part of the ceremony of the graduation; but if there are to be speeches, it is well that they should be interesting, as well as instructive and profound. The graduating class at the close of the annual examination stood in the following order:

THE FIRST CLASS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GENERAL MERIT.

1. George A. Zinn.....	Pa.	27. William H. Smith.....	Mo.
2. George C. Langaff.....	Ohio.	28. Isaac W. Littell.....	N. J.
3. Henry E. Waterman.....	Mass.	29. George H. Cameron.....	Ill.
4. William F. Hancock.....	Ohio.	30. Walter K. Wright.....	N. Y.
5. Henry C. Davis, Jr.....	S. C.	31. T'ree R. Rivers.....	Tenn.
6. Beverly W. Dunn.....	Ia.	32. Roger B. Bryan.....	Mass.
7. Samuel D. Freeman.....	N. C.	33. John W. Heard.....	Miss.
8. William F. Flynn.....	Conn.	34. John H. Shollenger.....	Pa.
9. Robert J. Duff.....	Mich.	35. Charles H. Osgood.....	Mass.
10. Thomas Ridgway.....	N. Y.	36. Harry C. Hale.....	Ill.
11. John W. Buckman.....	Ill.	37. Robert D. Walsh.....	Cal.
12. Alfred B. Jackson.....	Mass.	38. Charles H. Cochran.....	Ohio.
13. William P. Stone.....	Ark.	39. Elmore F. Taggart.....	Ohio.
14. William E. Snipp.....	N. C.	40. George W. Head.....	Iowa.
15. Ira A. Haynes.....	Ky.	41. Emerson L. Faison.....	N. C.
16. Willoughby Walk.....	Va.	42. Alfred Harsbrough, Jr.....	N. Y.
17. Edwin C. Bullock.....	N. J.	43. Jacob F. Kreps.....	Ind.
18. Cha-e W. Kennedy.....	Ohio.	44. Henry C. Cabell, Jr.....	Va.
19. Louis Oathain.....	Pa.	45. Charles C. Tear.....	Ill.
20. Charles G. Morton.....	Mass.	46. Edgar S. Walker.....	Mo.
21. Samuel E. Adair.....	W. Va.	47. Charles McQuiston.....	Ind.
22. Godfrey H. Macdonald.....	Ill.	48. Thomas W. Griffith.....	Pa.
23. Herbert H. Sargent.....	Ill.	49. Frederick Perkins.....	Me.
24. Matthew F. Steele.....	Ala.	50. Ormon Bundy.....	Ind.
25. Edwin A. Root.....	Ind.	51. Laurence D. Tyson.....	N. C.
26. John W. Neall.....	Nev.	52. Clarence R. Edwards.....	Ohio.

Chaplain Postlethwait made the opening prayer, arrayed in the vestments of the Episcopal Church, and the academy band played "America." Superintendent Merritt then called up the 52 cadets one by one, and as each approached the stand Secretary Lincoln handed him his diploma, saying: "It gives me great pleasure, sir, or I congratulate you, sir." The cadets were all more or less applauded as they marched up, erect and soldierly, to receive their diplomas. When Cadet Kreps limped up, still suffering from the accident of last week, when he was thrown from his horse in a cavalry charge, the Secretary congratulated him that his injury had not been more serious than it was. Superintendent Merritt then introduced Gen. Terry, the orator of the day, who spoke as follows, his address being here given in full:

To me has been confided the pleasant duty of bidding you welcome to the ranks of the officers of the Army; the duty of meeting you on the threshold and giving to you a cordial greeting from those who will henceforth be your comrades and your friends; the duty of bringing to you their congratulations that you have finished your probation here and that you are from this time to take your places as men among men to do your share of the work of the world.

It were scarcely possible to deny good wishes to any body of young men just entering upon their career filled with youthful hopes, youthful aspirations and youthful enthusiasm, with eyes fixed on a future in which they see all the sunshine of life and none of its clouds; but to you who now become members of the same brotherhood with yourselves; to you who are to share our work; who are, perhaps, to share with us common hardships, privations and dangers; who, possibly, are to participate with us in future triumphs; to you who are to fill the places which we now fill when we shall have passed away, we offer more than good wishes; we offer our friendship and our sympathy and we bid you God speed upon your way.

You are entering upon your profession with great and singular advantages; you enter it as graduates of a school of which it is difficult to speak with just appreciation without falling into what might seem to be the language of indiscriminating praise. Founded in the early years of the Government, it has grown and developed with the growth and development of the nation. From humble beginnings it has become one of the most prominent of the military schools of the world. It has rendered inestimable service to the country. It has sent out thousands of graduates as it now sends you out: instructed, trained and disciplined, prepared, each in his sphere and according to his degree, to organize the strength and to lead the men of the nation in defense of the nation. What has been achieved by its graduates is told on broad and brilliant pages of the history of the past.

In the present state of the art of war military schools are a necessity. It was otherwise in the days when the weapon was a club, and rude strength and courage alone were needed to make a warrior. But now, when the art lays under contribution nearly every branch of human knowledge and tends to its purposes every new discovery in physical science and every improvement in the mechanic arts, the nation that fails to maintain institutions for the instruction of its officers is but half armed. Indeed it were to exaggerate to say that it is half armed. It is true that knowledge is knowledge however it may be obtained; it is true that much of that which goes to make up the education of a soldier, very much of that which has been taught to you here is a part of every scheme of liberal education; it is true that in this age, better than the age of gold, the age of lesson types, books, from which may be obtained the theoretical knowledge which the soldier needs, are the common property of all who read the languages in which they are written; they are not monopolized by schools. Many men do acquire by study in other institutions of learning, or even by private study, all that is taught here, except that technical knowledge which belongs exclusively to our profession. Even this technical knowledge might be obtained elsewhere, though not so well and so completely as here, when it is systematically taught. But what inducement is there for men engaged in the ordinary vocations of life to acquire this technical knowledge, and what security can a government have that any man will obtain it and will be at its service in case of need, unless it makes provision itself for imparting it? And what safety can any nation have if it does not make such provision? If it does make such provision we have the military school.

Paradoxical as it may be, the more pacific a nation is, the less frequent the wars in which it engages, the more it needs institutions for military education. Nations, who from their situation and from their relations with their neighbors are compelled to keep constantly on foot large armies and who, through misfortune, or, perhaps through ambition, are frequently involved in war, are better able to dispense with schools of theoretical military instruction than those whose happier fate it is to be nearly always at peace. War is itself a school of the sternest and most thorough character; it teaches not only the theory of the military art, but its practice also. The army, which is often engaged in war, which frequently puts in practice the theory of the art, preserves the knowledge of the theory and instructs the recruits from time to time swell its ranks, at least in the practice. And, after all, the utility of the theory is only that the practice may be perfect. But that fortunate nation whose situation upon the earth or whose temper preserves it ordinarily from the last and worst of calamities—armed conflict with its neighbors—that maintains no large armies in which by military knowledge, both theoretical and practical, can be preserved and handed down, from generation to generation, must, if it would not regard utterly the teachings of history and the experience of ages, provide special means for the perpetuation of that knowledge without which armies cease to be armies and become mobs, without which the bravest and most patriotic of its people are completely at the mercy of trained and instructed soldiers. In other words, it must maintain military schools.

I quote the recently uttered words of one of the most eminent of Americans, one who is also a most distinguished graduate of

this academy*: they sum up the whole argument with that felicity of expression for which he is remarkable: "An education of four years of actual war is, of course, better than four years in any school; but the normal condition of our country is peace, and we cannot afford to keep up war as a school—therefore, some such school as West Point is a necessity."

It is your good fortune that you have been selected from the young men of the country to receive the education which such an academy as this bestows; that besides the technical instruction which you have received you have been taught those branches of a liberal education which are most intimately connected with the military art, and that you have learned the habit of obedience, the value of discipline, and, above all, those lessons of truth, of manliness, of duty and of honor which it is the pride of this academy to impart.

But all professional schools have their limitations. They are not universities. In the nature of things they cannot be universities. A special school cannot cover all branches of knowledge.

It must confine itself to that branch of knowledge which it is particular aim to impart, coupled with those branches which are most closely connected with its special purpose. This is manifestly true of schools of law, of medicine, of engineering, and of physical science. It is equally true of military schools. Moreover, no school can complete an education even in that particular branch of knowledge to which it is devoted; the teaching of all schools is necessarily elementary. Schools can only lay the foundation; it is the man himself in after years who must build the house. No school of law can make a John Marshall or a Joseph Story. No school of medicine can make a Bigelow or a Wier Mitchell. No school of divinity can manufacture an Edwards or a Channing. No military school can make an Alexander or a Caesar. How wide the interval between the cadet of Brienne and the victor of Austerlitz; between a young graduate of this academy and Grant at Appomattox or Sherman on his march to the sea. Had their education been limited to the curriculum of a school; had not years of experience, of effort and of growth intervened, and had not years of actual war developed their powers, it would have been impossible for them to be Napoleon, or Grant, or Sherman.

It is so in all professions. The young lawyer thoroughly trained though he may be in the schools of law is, when he comes to the trial of a cause, but as a child in the hand of the experienced practitioner. The young physician at the bedside of the sick is helpless as compared with one who for a lifetime has watched the changes and variations of disease.

So must it be with you. Admirably equipped as you are with all that a military school can give you, the practice of your profession you have yet to learn. You have yet to learn how to apply the theoretical knowledge which you possess; you have yet to learn the great art of commanding men. The art of commanding men is not the art of giving orders and inflicting punishment if they are not obeyed. It is the art of obtaining from men a willing obedience; the art of drawing forth their utmost efforts; the art of inspiring them with such sentiments of duty and devotion that no obstacle can daunt them, nor danger can appal. The most important qualities for the man who seeks to command the men are not intellectual qualities; they are moral; it is a firm, honest, unselfish and just character that commands the respect of men, attracts their confidence and secures their obedience. The worst disqualification is the love of power. The desire for power for the sake of the good that one may do is a noble emotion; the love of power for power's sake is one of the meanest passions of the human heart.

In learning the practice of your profession there is one danger to be avoided. It is that you may neglect the theory; that you may neglect and even forget those studies which have occupied you here. Absorbed in the monotonous and sometimes wear-some routine of your daily life you may be content to do simply the work of the hour, looking forward to no higher duties, making no preparation for higher spheres of action in the future. It is true that at the worst some effect of the mental discipline which you have here received will remain with you through life; but surely you would wish for something more, and whether you would or would not wish it, it is your duty to strive for it; it is your duty to the country that has given you education and position to you for your own benefit. Indeed, it would not be in accordance with the spirit of our political institutions to single out a few young men and educate them above the majority of their fellows for their own benefit. It has been given to you by the country for its benefit; you hold it as a trust. And you must remember that you cannot stand still. We know that the whole material universe, from the atoms to the stars, is in motion; that in motion is life and rest is death. So it is in the realm of mind; the mind must move, and, if it does not go forward it will go back.

And, moreover, the military art is a constantly changing and constantly progressing art—never before so rapidly changing and progressing as now, and even if you could stand still, your profession in a few short years would leave you far behind the graduate of this Academy who is content to rest upon his past, who does not look forward to the future, who does not seek to prepare himself for future usefulness in wider and wider spheres; a diploma, such as these which you have just received, ceases to be a mark of distinction to hold it.

Do not think that I am holding up to you the duty of leading a hard, cold and cheerless life. Pleasures and enjoyments within the bounds of reason are as necessary as labor to man's best development, both of body and of mind. But I beg you to believe that I speak the opinion and tell you of the experience of all thoughtful men who have reached and passed middle age when I say that a life of honest and honorable effort is the only happy life.

WHAT THE SOLDIER SHOULD AND SHOULD NOT BE.

The profession of arms has been the object, sometimes, of the admiration and, sometimes, of the execrations of mankind. By turns it has deserved them both. Which it should receive depends upon the manner and the spirit in which, and the objects for which, it is pursued.

History is full of examples of what the soldier should not be. The greatest conquerors of antiquity, animated solely by a lust for power and dominion, ruthlessly scattering desolation and misery among millions of their fellowmen. The barbaric hordes which swept the face of Europe when Rome was failing. The condottieri of the middle ages with their followers, the White companies—the Grand companies, the companies of Saint George—men without homes, without kindred, without a tie to bind them to humanity; men, whose occupation was murder and whose recompence was rapine. Alya in the Netherlands; Tilly at Magdeburg; Montolais and Melas in the Palatinate; Frederick, bursting out from profound peace to wreathe Silesia from the Empire; Napoleon, craftily scheming to bring Ferdinand and Spain within his power and then seeking to impose a foreign yoke upon an outraged and indignant people; Marborough, the most brilliant soldier that England has produced, but yet, who lied and deceived and betrayed whenever he could find a profitable lie to tell, a friend to deceive or a benefactor to betray. All these are examples of what the soldier should not be. All these have done the things that the soldier must not do unless the name of soldier is to be a name abhorred.

Dazzed by the splendor of their genius the world for a while forgets the atrocity of their deeds; but time, though it moves slowly, is implacable; it brings its revenges at last; it strips away the false glory that gilds their names and leaves their mortal deformity naked and exposed to the detestation of mankind.

But history presents us with other examples, examples not of soldiers who have been the benefactors of their race; of soldiers with hearts untouched by selfish ambition; soldiers who knew no falsehood, nor deceit nor greed; men whose sympathies were ever with the lowly, with the oppressed; whose ears were open to the complaints of the suffering; men who knew no law except the law of honor, of duty and of religion. Leonidas at Thermopylae; Tancred of the Crusades; William, the Silent of Holland; Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and, first and greatest of all, our own incomparable Washington. These are examples of what soldiers may be; they are examples of what soldiers, each in his station, should humbly strive to be if our profession is to deserve the name often applied to it—and surely sometimes justly applied to it—the noble profession of arms. But we need not seek in foreign lands, nor even in our own earlier history, for examples for imitation. We have but to read the roll of the

graduates of this academy to find them. Upon it are names that will shine brightly and more brightly as time goes on; names speak them; they are as familiar to you as household words. But there is one here to-day of whom I cannot forbear to speak; for he is here for the last time as our chief and our leader. The world knows his genius; the world knows what he has achieved. Whenever the morning sun salutes the sunrise his name and his fame are upon the lips of soldiers. What all the world may not know those who have been brought near to him do know; they know the warmth and tenderness of his sympathies; they know the generosity of his nature; the magnanimity of his soul. Soon will leave us to seek that rest which becomes more and more grateful to us as years advance; but he leaves us with the affection and with the gratitude of the nation which he has served so well. Happy will any of you be who shall serve your country with his days as a soldier; and, with the gratitude of the nation which he has served so well, and when it comes that inevitable hour which awaits us all, may it come only as rest comes to the wayfarer who is weary.

There is a service kindred to our own—service to which we esteem, and among its members we may find many men most worthy of our admiration and imitation. I know that it is the fashion of the hour to say that we have no Navy, and unfortunately so far as regards the material of naval warfare there is too much truth in the remark. It has not been the policy of our Government to keep pace with other nations in respect to either ships or guns. And besides, the decay of our merchant marine has wrought the decay—temporary decay I trust—of that race of American seamen which was once our boast. The crews of our ships are no longer what they were when the *Old Constitution* carried aloft her starry ensign wherever

"Winds were hurrying o'er the flood
And waves were white below!"

with five hundred New England freeholders upon her triumph deck. But the heart, the soul, the mind of the Navy still exist; they have suffered no decay. Bright in our annals are the names of Perry and Macdonough, of Rodgers and Hull, of Decatur, Lawrence, Porter, Bainbridge, Preble, and Stewart, their equals living to-day; their equals in seamanship, their equals in gallantry and devotion, their more than equals in professional acquirement and accomplishment. The last three decades have shown that we still possess men worthy to stand by the side of the foremost of the great historic admirals of the masters of the seas. One of them, now gone to his rest, was a Nelson as a warrior, a Collingwood as a man. His achievements will be remembered so long as his native speech shall be a living tongue, for the name of Mobile Bay does not pale even in the full blaze of that light which streams from Selimis and Trafalgar.

It was once my good fortune to know two brothers,* both officers of the Navy and serving side by side. They bore an historic name and they gave it an added lustre of their own. One of them has now slept for twenty years in his honored grave; he gave his life to his country. He was kind and gentle in all his intercourse with his fellow men; but he was animated and controlled by the sternest sense of right and of duty. He knew of no loss save the loss of honor; he feared no displeasure save the displeasure of his Maker. Sidney was not more unselfish; Bayard was not more pure. He was the *Havelock* of the sea. The other still lives the object of such affectionate admiration as is accorded to but few men. Of him I may not speak with the freedom with which I have spoken of the dead, but I may say that they were brothers, not merely because they had a common parentage, they were brothers in their nature. I never think of the Navy without thinking of them, and I never think of them without calling to mind two lines of a little poem which I learned in my childhood:

"So true, so brave, a lamb at home
A lion in the fight."

Let such men as these be to you examples. It is the privilege of the old to give advice to the young; advice that is not always acceptable, certainly that is not always followed; and it is my privilege for this once to give advice to you. Were I to use many words I could say no more than I can say by repeating one short and hackneyed quotation from the greatest of dramatists, a quotation which will sound tripe and commonplace in the ears of all who hear my voice. But it is so hackneyed as to be commonplace or even wearisome; it is so because it is so true. The greatest and most important truths become commonplace because they are continually in our minds and frequently on our lips. Then let that quotation be my advice to you:

"Thou canst not then be false to any man."

To be true to one's self in this sense is to be true to one's highest ideals of manhood and of duty, and he who is true to these ideals cannot be false to his fellow-man; he cannot be false to his country; he cannot be false to Him who rules us all.

SPEECH OF REAR-ADmirAL RODGERS.

After music again, Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., President of the Board of Visitors, spoke as follows on behalf of the Board:

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class: The Board of Visitors appointed by the President, and by Congress, to make the annual inspection of the Military Academy have charged me with the agreeable duty of offering you their congratulations upon the successful termination of your academic course, and their best wishes for your happiness. Like the knights of old, you have prepared yourselves for a high career by patient toil, by sedulous study, by many privations, and by exact discipline; and now you have fairly won your spurs, and the world lies bright before you. Here, amid these grand hills, you have found not merely a school of arms and of scientific training, but a school of honor, where truth and fidelity are taught, not by precept, but by example. Your distinguished superintendent, a General whose valor and skill have been proved in many a hard fought field; your commanding, a well-tried soldier, of whom all who know him agree to speak well; the officers of line and staff, chosen to come hither for their merit and conduct; and, last, but far from least, your wise and learned professors, soldiers themselves of long and honorable service, selected for pre-eminent fitness and moral worth—all these unite to form a body of men whose ability and learning have greatly impressed the Board of Visitors, and constitute for the cadets an example of all that is highest and best in their profession. Thus far, gentlemen, I have spoken for the Board of Visitors, but perhaps in speaking to the youngest officers of the Army, now ending their novitiate, and assuming important trusts, an officer who has worn a sword for fifty years may venture upon one or two suggestions.

You are about to command troops, and young as you are, this places you in a position almost parental towards those whose comfort and feelings and interests will be in no small degree committed to your care. Nothing is more characteristic of a gentleman than a respectful consideration for the feelings and rights of others, and both as gentlemen and officers, each of us owes to his men that courtesy and care that they cannot always exact, but which none the less is a debt and a duty that we owe them. Their comfort should be considered before our own, their self-respect should never be wounded. We should adorn all efforts to win their favor, but we should take care to retain our own self-respect by doing our whole duty by them. Amenity is no sign of weakness, but it is a great element of control. Let your hand, therefore, be steel, but never forget to wear upon it the velvet glove, and be sure that your good example and self-control, coupled with courtesy and frankness, will make your men follow you if need be to the death and render their discipline very easy.

Be very proud of your profession, it is one of great honor and few temptations, a clean sailing free from world influences. You will not grow rich in it, but when you grow old you may look back upon a noble career and leave to your children an unshamed name, of which they shall be proud.

I believe that no class in our commonwealth is happier than that to which we officers of the Army and Navy belong, and I have little patience with those that remain in our profession and decay it.

Be also very proud of your country, and be thankful that you serve a Republic once more united, as we trust, forever. The prowess and manhood of its sons, both North and South, have

* Geo. W. and Raymond Rodgers.

*Gen. Sherman in a recent letter to Gen. Terry.

been nobly proved before the world; and here, to-day, by the side of this beautiful river, have come from every section of our land men renowned in arms to revisit their Alma Mater, the well beloved school amid these hills, to which their hearts have turned with loving longing amid every vicissitude of their stirring and eventful lives, in peace and in war.

This morning you stand enrolled among the graduates of West Point, a proud distinction fairly won, and as the years roll by and your campaigns shall have gained you fame, you, too, will come back upon the same loving errand that has brought these great soldiers here to-day.

SPEECHES OF SECRETARY LINCOLN AND GEN. SHERMAN.

Secretary Lincoln was then introduced, and said, in substance :

" You can congratulate yourselves on your career. Natural ambition is here so great, and so well known, there can be no harm in extending this congratulation to those at the foot of the class as well as those at the head. You are about to assume very grave responsibilities, but you will always look upon your academic days as the happiest of your lives. [Doubtful smiles from the graduates.] You ought to appreciate the advantages the Government has given you. Either in ability or power of application, you are the best half of your original number. This gives you a start in the race for distinction which you ought never to lose. The Army is small and your superiors can know the best officers in any grade. Those who best perform their duties are more apt to receive credit for it than is generally supposed. You should have a pride in your Alma Mater and in the good fame of all her children."

Describing the speech of Gen. Sherman which followed, the *N. Y. Times* says :

Gen. Sherman came up smiling. He looked as hearty as ever, and, as usual, made the speech of the day, though it was impromptu. It was full of fun and pathos, and the people cried him the time, and then laughed away their tears.

" Young gentlemen," said the veteran Commander-in-Chief, " after the beautiful and exhaustive speech of Gen. Cullum, and of Gen. Terry, whom I thank for his address officially, and of Admiral Rodgers, there is not much left for me to say, for Admiral Rodgers covered almost the very ground I should have covered had he not usurped it. Gen. Terry came in 1861 with a big heart and an educated mind to strengthen us in the great work then before us. I am glad I ordered him here, and glad he came, though he had some notion of raising a constitutional question of authority as to my right to do so. As to Rodgers, I knew him when he was a midshipman; when he wore a blue jacket, with less tail to it even than you have to your coats; and when he carried the little sword we called a 'frog-sticker.' In Florida he came ashore in the Everglades, and gave us valuable assistance. The Army and Navy are brothers. Be brotherly with the Navy. In looking at this fine graduating class, even from this distance you —

The General paused, and the graduates pricked up their ears, expecting a compliment.

" — look exactly," he continued, " like the class of last year, and the one before that, and the one of every year since the class that I graduated in. [Laughter.] I can see myself and my old classmates, almost, in your features. I can see — of — and —, mentioning a dozen of his old classmates. 'I can see old Joe Blankster.' In the spring of 1839 there came here a great, big, stout fellow, from Ohio, too [laughter], 6 feet 5 inches in his stockings, a yard across his shoulders, weighing 200 pounds, with hands hard with toll on his father's farm. He had hardly ever seen the inside of an arithmetic; but he had an honest, manly face, and wore No. 16 shoes, so big the shoemaker used to charge him double price for making them. His parents were poor farmers in the southwestern part of Ohio. In the spring of 1840, just before we were graduated, Joe's father took ill, and he had to go home. He was too poor to have two suits of clothes, so he travelled all that distance in his cadet uniform, with the short tail. It was a Presidential campaign year, and he attended a great mass meeting, still clad in his gray uniform. One of the speakers talked about the tyranny of the Government, the President's great white palace, the golden spoons he ate out of, and the soft carpets he walked on. He spoke of the aristocratic place on the North River where 'wasp-waisted vampires' were paid thirty dollars a month and found for doing nothing.

" 'I'm one of 'em,' said Joe, turning to a man who stood by him: 'I'm one of the wasp-waisted vampires.'

" His remark was overheard, and he was boosted up to the stand. There was a shout as soon as he was seen, towering up like an Anak among the sons of men, head and shoulders above most of the crowd, and with a waist it would take a horse-girl to span. The orator was silenced, and the crowd shouted, 'If that's a sample, give us more!' The Academy was on the verge of dissolution in 1840. I believe that that incident carried it through the crisis.

To illustrate the fact that graduation from West Point did not necessarily make a good man, the General continued: "Bryan P. Tilden was a member of my class. He came from the best schools of Boston, and at once led off the class. We were all afraid of him—he knew too much. At the end of the four years he was about the middle of the class. He had an honorable record till he went with the troops to the City of Mexico, and then he wanted to get rich. He committed a robbery, and was condemned for murder, and the scaffold was erected to hang him on. Just in the nick of time for him; the treaty was signed and he escaped. But he lost his commission, went back to Boston and found plenty of lawyers to whitewash him. [Laughter.] Joe Blankster was stricken by lightning while in the performance of duty, and now lies buried, I believe, in the sands of Florida. Tilden eventually died, and has a costly monument, I believe, at least, he ought to have. When these men approach the gates one will stand afar, but the other, I think will be closed. I love every cadet that looks like Blankster, even to this day. I love to see you strong and manly. If you don't love your profession go away quick. You may, one and all, become heroes, as others have before you. I beg you, one and all, to look upon me kindly, for this may be the last time I shall come to West Point, at any rate in an official capacity. In two short months I shall cheerfully and willingly resign my commission. I will surely come back from time to time if I can. I hope you will accept this beautiful day as the smile of Providence. Good-bye one and all."

I have heard Gen. Sherman speak on a great many occasions, but never saw him so deeply affected as he was to-day, when he bade his official farewell to West Point. Nearly every lady in the assemblage was in tears, and half the cadets were trying to conceal their faces.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

One hundred and nine graduates and eight invited guests sat down to the admirable repast provided for the Association of Graduates in the Mess Hall at West Point on the evening of Tuesday last. The associations of the place brought vividly to the mind, if not "the elbows of the Minnow," at least, "the sympathies of youth," as was shown by the instant revival of the memories of the place. From every direction tumblers would be thrust at the unfortunate who chanced to raise the pitcher, and he was kept busy, until his arm was nearly out of joint with holding the heavy earthware, in supplying the importunate demand "Water!" which arose on all sides in imitation of the days when those who surrounded him were fellow cadets with him; and the cry of "pass that hash" was as persistent as in youth, although the unanimous verdict was that the "hash" furnished by Commissary Spurgin bears no appreciable resemblance to that of the days of Col. Thayer and his immediate successors. The meeting was an entirely informal one, and the utmost jollity and good feeling prevailed. The invited guests were Col. Dayton and Judge French, of the Board of Visitors, Bvt. Major Wm. F. Spurgin, Captain of 21st Infantry, Drs. Alexander and White, Professors Forsythe and Postlethwaite, Mr. Edwards and Col. Wm. C. Church. The speaking was entirely informal, the speakers not having been

selected until the company assembled, and they being given the largest latitude in the treatment of their subject. The programme was as follows :

Our Country—Responded to by Gen. W. T. Sherman.

" I do love
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy, and profound, than mine own life."

Our Flag—Responded to by Gen. H. J. Sciocon.

" Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air."

The President of the United States—Responded to by Judge French.

" Honor to the men who bring honor to us, glory to country, and dignity to character."

The Army and the Navy—Responded to by Col. Wm. C. Church.

" Have you
An Army [and Navy] ready, say you?"

Our Alma Mater—Responded to by Gen. C. P. Stone.

" Now come I, to our Mother,
[Oh! that she could speak now!] well—I kiss her."

Our Distinguished Associate, Gen. U. S. Grant—Responded to by Gen. U. S. Grant.

" He has deserved worthily of his country."

Our Dead—Responded to by Gen. Robert Ransom.

" He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

Woman—Responded to by Col. H. L. Kendrick.

" From every one
The best she hath—
I love her therefore."

Ourselves—Responded to by Gen. Horace Porter.

" Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both!"

Following is a nearly complete list of the graduates who sat down to dinner together:

'19. Baker, J.	'85. Ruggles, G. D.	'88. Whipple, C. W.
'23. Mordecai, A.	'86. Ruggles, G. D.	'89. Dennison, D. S.
'23. Findlay, J. K.	'87. Merrill, L.	'89. Martin, C.
'23. Austin, I. J.	'88. Houston, D. C.	'89. Farragut, L.
'23. Drayton, T. F.	'89. Walker, T. W.	'89. Tillman, S. E.
'29. Davies, T. A.	'90. Gilman, J. H.	'89. Lindsey, R. H.
'33. Macomb, J. N.	'91. Weeks, G. H.	'89. Braden, C.
'33. Cullum, G. W.	'90. Porter, H.	'89. Bergland, E.
'33. Waller, H.	'91. Gibbes, W. H.	'89. Larned, C. W.
'33. Alvord, B.	'91. Wilson, J. M.	'89. Cox, R. E.
'36. Kendrick, H. L.	'91. Hasbrouck, H. C.	'89. Parker, D. W.
'36. Arden, T. B.	'92. Harris, W. H.	'89. Bacon, G. E.
'36. Grier, W. N.	'92. Morris, H. W.	'89. Grant, F. D.
'36. Galliard, P. C.	'92. Mordecai, A.	'89. Birnie, R.
'37. Vogdes, L.	'92. Babbitt, L. S.	'89. Rublen, G. H.
'38. Merrill, H. W.	'92. Gillespie, G. L.	'89. Wood, A. E.
'40. Sherman, W. T.	'93. Michie, P. S.	'89. Worden, C. A.
'40. Van Vilet, S.	'93. McKee, G. W.	'89. McGuinness, J. R.
'42. Shepherd, O. L.	'93. McPherson, E. B.	'89. Feller, E. B.
'42. Doubleday, A.	'93. Phillips, F. H.	'89. Smith, F. A.
'42. McLean, E. E.	'93. Benyonard, W. H.	'89. Gilmore, Q. O. M.
'43. Grant, U. S.	'94. Catlin, J. R.	'89. Murray, A.
'45. Stone, C. P.	'94. Reid, J. R.	'89. Jefferson, J. P.
'47. Wilcox, O. B.	'95. McLaughlin, W. H.	'89. Baldwin, J. M.
'48. Viale, E. L.	'96. Greene, B. D.	'89. Hiltonhead, F. C.
'50. Ransom, B.	'96. O'Hara, J.	'89. Williams, J. R.
'51. Huse, C.	'96. Hills, E. B.	'89. Dowd, H.
'51. Patterson, R. E.	'96. Hills, F. L.	'89. Bacon, A. R.
'51. Whipple, W. D.	'97. Mallery, J. C.	'89. Ludlow, H. H.
'52. Slocum, H. W.	'97. Rogers, W. E.	'89. Lovering, L. A.
'52. Hawkins, J. P.	'97. Barber, T. H.	'89. Clark, C. A.
'54. Sawtelle, C. G.	'97. Howes, L. T.	'89. Gayle, E. E.
'55. Comstock, C. B.	'97. McClellan, J.	'89. Gordon, W. B.
'55. Elliot, G. H.	'98. Metcalfe, H.	'89. Philbrick, J. H.
'56. Wheeler, J. B.		'89. Buncle, J. E.

The following graduates were present at the business meeting, but not at the dinner: N. Sayre Harris, 1825; Rufus Ingalls, 1843; Geo. L. Andrews, 1851; W. H. Morris, 1851; Milo S. Haskell, 1852; Henry C. Symonds, 1853; Thomas Ward, 1863; Edw. S. Godfrey, 1867; H. L. Harris, 1869; and Robert N. Price, 1870.

THE GRADUATES' DINNER.

The graduating class of '83 had their annual supper at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening. There were no invited guests, and the graduates numbering fifty-one. Lieut. Flynn presided, and the committee consisted of Messrs. E. R. Edwards, G. H. McDonald and J. M. Neal. When little more than half the courses had been gone through some one struck up "Army Blue," and the song was chorused. Then began the speeches, full of fun, pointed with wit, and replete with good things generally. The following is the list of toasts: "Health and prosperity of the Class of '83," responded to by Mr. Henry Davis; "Gen. Spurgin, Commissary of the Post—may his avordupoise be exceeded by his many joys;" "The Bald-headed Club," responded to by Mr. Haynes, who congratulated the hairless fraternity on the safety of their scalps, "unless the Indians get some patent appliance by which to remove them;" "The man who makes Law easy"—Prof. Curtis—responded to by Mr. Griffith; "To El Signor O'Hara," instructor in Spanish, responded to by Mr. Wright; "The Ladies," responded to by Mr. Flynn. This toast was given early, so that it might be duly appreciated. "The Riley Club—the Singing Club," responded to by Mr. Rivers, and "The Chewing Tobacco Association—may their juicy sweethearts be long drawn out."

The principal business transacted at the business meeting of the Association of Graduates in the afternoon was the indefinite postponement of the question of adopting a badge, which was agitated by the Association for the past three years. Col. Merdecai presided, and the usual routine business was transacted. The obituary record included the names of Giles and Talcott, of the class of '18; Tyler, of '19; Barbarin, of '20; Fessenden, of '24; Buford and Eaton, of '27; Burbank, of '29; Pendleton, of '30; Simpson, of '32; John, of '33; Morrell, of '36; Thomas, of '36; Wayne and Blair, of '38; Callendar and Paine, of '39; Allen and Gorgus, of '41; Collins, of '45; Blake, of '47; Williamson, of '48; Cogswell, of '49; Khanen, Arnold, and Corley, of '50; Thomas, of '55; Quattlebaum, of '57; Dresser and Harwood, of '61; Cuyler, of '64; Bailey and Reuben, of '65; Hammond, of '77; Winston, of '78; Jordan, of '79; Griffiths, of '81.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point has already made its report to the Secretary of War. After stating the facts of its organization and appointment of committees the report says:

We desire to express our high appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown to us by the superintendent, Gen. Merritt, and by all the officers and professors of the Academy. Every possible facility was furnished by them to enable the board to make a thorough investigation of all matters connected with the administration of the Academy down to the minutest detail. To Gen. Merritt we are especially indebted for valuable suggestions made by him to the board at its request.

The state of discipline is most excellent, and is characterized by great fairness and absolute impartiality. The fine military bearing of the cadets, their superb physical development and cheerful faces show that the system pursued is wise and not unnecessarily severe. The precision with which the evolutions and movements were made by the corps of cadets in artillery, cavalry, and infantry gave evidence of most thorough training.

and the same is true of the target practice with the large guns and mortars. The exercises, too, in pontoon and spar bridge building indicated great proficiency in that branch.

In the various departments constituting the academic course, cadets showed degree of intelligence and efficiency reflecting the highest credit upon their instructors as well as upon themselves. Something more than a familiar knowledge of text books is required. The cadet must understand the principles of the subject in hand. However correct the result at which he arrives may be, he is not suffered to go without giving the reason. So far as we can judge, the result of the course of instruction and training at the Academy are in the highest degree satisfactory. A graduate at West Point is almost of necessity a gentleman in the best sense of the word—a man of intelligence, integrity, and truth—the very best material for a brave and efficient soldier and a useful citizen. A system of instruction producing these results is entitled to the support of the Government and the respect of the people.

The great wonder is that in this short period of four years such a wide field of study can be covered, and at the same time the work can be done so well. Nothing but the utmost fidelity on the part of the officers and professors in steadily upholding and enforcing the requirements of the course can account for it.

A careful inspection of the buildings showed the necessity of some general repairs to the cavalry stable, which, in the opinion of the Superintendent, can be made out of the general appropriation under that head. It would be easy to suggest other changes and alterations for which no specific appropriations have been made, and which would materially add to the convenience of the buildings, and be of permanent benefit to the Academy. We confine ourselves, however, to recommending such improvements only as we deem absolutely essential to the efficiency of the institution, and the comfort and well-being of those for whose education and training it is maintained.

There is pressing and immediate necessity for new floors in the cadet barracks and in the academic building, at an estimated cost of \$5,000. The present bathing accommodations for the cadets are insufficient and wholly inadequate to the requirements of cleanliness and good health. Only thirteen bathtubs are now provided, and these need thorough repairs. This limited number makes it necessary for many of the cadets to bathe at unseasonable hours, and should be increased to at least fifty in number, which can be done at an expense of not exceeding \$3,000.

The sum of \$5,000 is necessary for the completion of the new hospital building, and for grading the grounds around it.

It is important that the main pipe for the supply of water should be extended from its present terminus to the cadet barracks, which will cost \$3,000.

There are several old and dilapidated wooden buildings located near the artillery and cavalry barracks and used for workshops and storehouses. They are in the last stages of decay and crowded closely together and are wholly unsuited to the uses to which they are put. Should a fire break out among them (an event very likely to happen) it would cause the loss of much valuable property stored in them and greatly endanger the safety of neighboring buildings. We recommend their removal and the erection of a suitable building or buildings of substantial material in their place. The cost of this will be \$6,000.

The foregoing estimates were furnished to the Board by the Superintendent and may be relied upon as approximately correct.

During the past two years regular instruction has been given in gymnastic exercises, the results of which have been most satisfactory. There is but one opinion on the part of the Board as to the importance of continuing this branch of instruction and making it more efficient by providing adequate accommodations for its development. The room now used for that purpose in the academic building falls far short of the requirements of a modern gymnasium and is utterly unsuited for the purpose to which it is applied. In the opinion of the Board a plain and substantial building should be erected, and furnished with such apparatus as may be needed for a thorough physical training. No estimate has been made of the cost of such a structure, and our purpose is accomplished by calling attention to its necessity.

The duties of the quartermaster and commissary of cadets are now well discharged, and the cadets are furnished at all times with suitable, well prepared and abundant food. Very great credit is due to the officer in charge of this department.

In conclusion, it gives the Board great pleasure to report that in all of the departments of the Academy it has found nothing to censure but everything to commend. It has been especially impressed with the high moral tone, the military style and soldierly bearing both of the officers and cadets of the Academy.

LETTER FROM WEST POINT.

June 14, 1883.

We have just passed through the best and most brilliant week the Military Academy has ever seen. The scores of brave men and fair women that came to enjoy the excitement of our "Commencement" drills and exercises have disappeared and we lapse into the daily routine of post life. The graduating hop was the largest ever given, and was a brilliant and crowded affair. I have several times seen here more elegance in dress, but have never before seen the old hop-room so crowded with handsome men and women. The German favors were very handsome, and great taste was shown in their selection. The statue of Gen. Thayer was unveiled at 5 p. m. on Monday, the 11th.

The selection of the gentlemen to respond to the toasts was very happily made, and the speeches were received with an enthusiasm that certified the hearty appreciation. Who could better respond to "Woman" than our dear friend, Professor Kendrick, who might well be taken as the model of gallantry to the fairer sex? and Gen. Porter even excelled himself in responding to the worst of all toasts, "Ourselves."

After the regular toasts were finished, Professor Michie was elected president of the "Bummers" meeting, and the music was kept up under the leadership of "Bricks" Farragut until a pleasant hour elapsed and the Association broke up, each member carrying away tender recollections of old comrades present and absent, and perhaps wondering whose names would be added to the necrology of '84, but certainly with a strong feeling of pride and affection for their old Alma Mater.

The five Star men men of the graduating class were 1, Zinn; 2, Langford; 3, Waterman; 4, Hancock; 5, H. C. Davis. Three have been recommended for the Corps of Engineers and five in addition have applied for the same.

The class of '73 held their decennial dinner last night, nine members, viz.: Casey, Coffin, Bixby, Ganard, Gillmore, Paddock, Smith, F. A. Harrison, and Fuller. Lieut. Casey was president of the meeting. After the cloth was removed guests were brought in, and the festivities continued until a late hour. Toasts to "Our Country," "Our Dead," absent friends, and to different classes, were drunk and responded to with feeling. Many of the dead were called by name, and the memories of McKinney and Ben. Hodgson were toasted with especial love and reverence.

These meetings show the generous, tender, and warm-hearted love of brave, honorable, and strong men for each other; and they show equally strong the love of country and the attachment to the dear old flag, so keenly felt by every graduate of our Military Academy.

The tents are up, and camp will be formed on Friday, and after a most successful and creditable year's work, the two months of vacation will be thoroughly and satisfactorily enjoyed by instructors and cadets.

The statue to the late Brevet Brigadier-General Sylvanus Thayer was unveiled at West Point on Monday last after an interesting historical discourse upon the General's relations to the Academy delivered by Major-General Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., in the chapel. From the chapel the audience marched under the escort of the battalion of cadets to the statue which was hidden by the American flag. This was

removed by the sculptor, Mr. Carl Conrads. The statue was pronounced to be an excellent likeness and it is certainly a very graceful figure and must give an agreeable sense of relief to a visitor approaching the post upon whose vision the uneasy Custer statue with its violent action has left a sensation something like that of a blow. General Culum presented the statue to the Academy in a few appropriate words and it was accepted by General Merritt in a response which was as fitting as it was brief. The statue is of fine, hard granite, quarried near the native place of Col. Thayer. The attitude is graceful and the composition excellent. The military dress with the great coat hanging in graceful folds from the shoulders and the erect figure with head well up, show the soldier, and the book in the left hand, indicates the scholar as well, while the simple inscription, "Col. Sylvanus Thayer, the father of the Military Academy," makes altogether a handsome, artistic and appropriate statue.

THE NAVY-YARD BOARD.

The Commissioners on Navy-yards, Commodore S. B. Luce, president, sent to Secretary Chandler, at Concord, N. H., on Saturday, a preliminary report concerning the closing of certain Navy-yards. The board is now engaged upon the report proper to be submitted to Congress. They have gone over the ground thoroughly and carefully, and are prepared to make a full and valuable report upon Navy-yards in general. Nearly twenty different subjects relating to yards will be covered in their report. It will be several months yet before they will have completed their labors. The Secretary has issued their present memoranda with the following endorsement:

CONCORD, N. H., June 9.

The Secretary of the Navy has to-day received and considered the memoranda furnished him by the Navy-yard Commission concerning their proposed report to Congress, and approves their recommendations for the closing of certain yards and the concentration of organization and reduction of expenses in the remaining yards; and they will be ordered to take effect about July 15. The memoranda and recommendations are as follows:

That there shall be a reorganization and concentration of the mechanical department in every Navy-yard, so that there will be one shop in each for the performance of the same class of work. This involves the following changes: Abolition of all shops doing the usual work of machine shops, except those of steam engineering; all joiner shops, except those of construction; all coppersmith's and plumber's shops, except those of steam engineering; all painter's shops, except those of construction; all foundries, except those of steam engineering, and all boiler and plate iron shops, except those of steam engineering. The commission also recommend further concentration of work so that each of the several articles that form part of the outfit of each ship shall be made in a single shop to be established in such yard as may now have the best facilities and conveniences therefor. They mention some of the principal articles, viz., boats, blocks, sails, bags, hammocks, tarpauline, steam cutter machinery and other special objects for engine and boiler mountings, gun carriages and gun fittings. They advise further that at each yard there be erected a suitable, general steam generating establishment, which shall provide steam for all motive power and steam heating. Economy of fuel reduced expense for attendance and increase of convenience and efficiency are sure to follow. They consider it of absolute importance that Mare Island Navy-yard be retained in full operation, as it is the only workshop of the Government on the west coast. In accordance with the suggestions made for the concentration of work they submit a table showing the present foremen, etc., and the number which would be required if their propositions are adopted. There are thirty-two foremen employed in this yard, and it is proposed to decrease the number by abolishing eight foremanships, as follows: Foreman iron plater, quarterman iron plater, master plumber, superintendent of dry dock, foreman blacksmith, superintendent of machinery, quarterman machinist, and the foreman joiner; the foremanships of the coppersmith and plumber shops to be merged into one. The daily pay at present is \$179.23, and these removals would reduce it to \$136.27.

PENSACOLA, NORFOLK, AND WASHINGTON YARDS.

We advise that the Pensacola yard be closed. The present force being, in our opinion, no more than is necessary for the preservation of the yard and property therein, we recommend no change.

We advise that the Norfolk Navy-yard be retained in first-class working condition, suggesting, in accordance with our proposition for the concentration of work, the following changes in the personnel of foremen and other superintendents:

Abolition of the positions of master iron plater, quarterman iron plater, master plumber, foreman house joiner, and quarterman hod carrier, the master boatbuilder and blockmaker to be retained, if not at any other yard, and the coppersmith and plumber to be merged. The total daily pay would be thus reduced from \$125.79 to \$109.03.

It was advised with regard to the Washington yard that it be dropped from the list of Navy-yards and be designated as a naval arsenal, retaining it in full working condition for the manufacture of certain specified articles only under the bureaus of equipment and ordnance, the production of sheet copper under that of construction, and in case of closing of the Boston yard, manufacture of standard articles under that of steam engineering. The following changes in the personnel are submitted: Abolishing the positions of master carpenter, quarterman carpenter, quarterman joiner, quarterman painter, quarterman calker, master laborer, master iron plater, engineer in charge, quarterman smith, foreman machinist, second-class foreman sailmaker; establish the position of quarterman painter in the Yards and Docks Department. The total daily pay at present is \$109.55; the total proposed is \$67.26.

LEAGUE ISLAND, NEW YORK, NEW LONDON.

It is recommended that the League Island Navy-yard be closed, both as a yard and as a naval station, until plans have been prepared and approved for such a yard as the Department requested authority to construct and Congress authorized, and until the filling and construction of the quay walls and gateways to the great ship basin in the back channel is completed. The present plans contemplate the construction of exactly what the Department declared it did not want, viz., another yard similar to those it then possessed, whereas the Department demanded a great iron shipbuilding and iron manufacturing yard only. This change of plan necessarily involves the expenditure of an enormous sum of money for purposes that are not required, as they exist in other yards, and which would, therefore, be unjustifiable. The commissioners consider the site too valuable and desirable to be abandoned, and do not believe other similar or equal accommodations can be procured elsewhere at lower cost. They believe no better location than the Dela-

ware River can be found for the purpose for which the site was selected, and therefore recommend the completion of this yard on the original basis, but they are also unanimous of the opinion that it is totally unfit for a small yard, and if the original plan is to be abandoned the island should be also.

The commissioners recommend that the New York yard be retained as a first class yard, but no money shall be spent in the way of improvements, either in the yard or on the cob dock, until plans for its full development shall have been prepared and approved. These plans should include the improvement of Wallabout channel and the utilizing of the cob dock for a wet basin. A table showing the present and proposed list of foremen is submitted. In the latter those foremen of trades which the commissioners think should be carried on at one yard only are omitted, not for the purpose of indicating that they should not be established here, but simply to make the total amount of proposed pay correct. The omissions are master, iron plater, master boat builder, master plumber, master blockmaker, foreman mason, foreman joiner, superintendent of teams and master plumbers, the master coppersmith to be coppersmith and plumber. The establishment of the position of general foreman is recommended. The above omissions would reduce the daily pay from \$135.76 to \$106.06.

The report says New London should be dropped forthwith from the list of Navy-yards, and that naval stations, stores, and material of all kinds that can be made available be sent to other yards. It is recommended further that plans be prepared at once looking to the transfer of the Naval Asylum to the vacated site on the Thames. Some differences of opinion exist in the commission in regard to the disposition of the Boston and Portsmouth yards. All agree that the yard at Portsmouth would be indefensible against a serious attack from a fleet of ironclads armed with modern rifled ordnance, unless new and extensive fortifications could be erected, the cost of which would be so enormous as to preclude the consideration of such expedient. Even then it would be so vulnerable to attack from a force landed to the eastward of the yard that it could be defended only by an equal force. As a consequence it is recommended that no further expenditures be made thereon for improvement of any kind.

BOSTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

All agree that it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the Boston yard in time of war, and that it should be so improved as to utilize the water frontage to the utmost extent, and that at the earliest moment. No expenditures for fortifications will be required for its defense beyond those demanded for the protection of the city itself. All agree that any proposal to dispose of this magnificent property cannot be too strongly condemned. All agree that the ropewalk should be kept in operation, and that in view of this fact and of the superior quality of painted canvas goods made at this yard the sailmakers' department should be kept in operation for the manufacture of sails, tarponkins, and other like articles for the entire Navy.

A difference of opinion exists as to the immediate dispositions to be made of these yards. Two members believe that the Portsmouth yard should be closed. One believes the yard at Boston should be retained in active operation, and one member considers it important to keep the Portsmouth yard open for the reception and refitting of infected ships as well as their repair. He says any repairs needed by wooden ships can be made there as well and as cheaply as at any other station, but concurs with the other members that its importance and value as a shipbuilding yard have passed away, and that it must be closed when the necessity for repair of wooden vessels terminates. In case it should be decided that no necessity exists for the yard as a sanitary station, he recommends that it be closed. The same member and another believe no necessity exists that would justify the use of the Boston yard as a construction and repair yard in time of peace. This yard will require the following changes if kept in working condition: Abolishing of the positions of master iron plater, boat builder, blockmaker, plumber, and moulder, (steam engineering) quarterman cooper, foremen mason, blacksmith, painter, and machinist, and establishing that of general foreman. This would reduce the total daily pay of \$159.80 to \$99.80. If this yard is closed with the exception of the Equipment Department, the following should be the organization:

CONSTRUCTION.

Quarterman.....	\$3 00
Shipkeeper in charge.....	2 00

STEAM ENGINEERING.

Quarterman.....	3 76
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EQUIPMENT.

Foreman Sailmaker.....	5 00
Quarterman Machinist.....	3 76
Foreman Ropemaker.....	5 00
Quarterman Ropemaker.....	3 76

YARDS AND DOCKS.

General Foreman.....	5 00
Foreman Laborer.....	4 50
Quarterman Masons.....	3 76

\$40 54

If the Portsmouth yard be retained in working order, the daily pay roll will be reduced from \$117.84 to \$76.50 by the removal of a master plumber, brass moulder, boat builder and iron plater, a quarterman and a leading machinist, a foreman blacksmith, and foreman and quarterman laborer. Should it be determined to close the yard, the five foremen retained will cost \$15.76 per day.

The aggregate daily pay of the foremen at all the yards is at present \$980.03. With the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, Boston, and League Island closed and the organization of the other yards reduced as proposed it would be \$480.42; with the Portsmouth and League Island yards closed, \$539.68, and with the Boston and League Island yards closed it would be \$541.16.

GENERAL CROOK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12, 1883.

The following despatch from Gen. Crook was received at military headquarters this afternoon:

SILVER CREEK, ARIZONA,
Twelve Miles North of the Boundary,
via TOMBSTONE.

Left here May 1, with 198 Apache scouts under Captain Crawford: Got Lieuts. Wood and Mackay, with Capt. Chaffee's company of 42 men of the 6th Cavalry, and rations for two months on mules, and followed the hostiles. The Chiricahua country is of indescribable roughness, and a number of mules lost their footing, and, stepping from the trail, fell down precipices and were killed. The stronghold of the Chiricahuas is in the very heart of the Sierra Madres. The position is finely watered, and there is a dense growth of timber and plenty of grass. They had been camped near the head of the Basque, occupying prominent, elevated peaks, affording a fine lookout for miles, and rendering sur-

prise almost impossible, and their retreats were made secure through the rough adjacent canyons.

Capt. Crawford, with Indian scouts, early on the morning of May 15, surprised the village of Chatto, the chief who led the recent raid into Arizona and New Mexico. The fight lasted all day, and the village was wiped out. The damage done cannot be estimated. A number of dead bodies were found, but the indescribable roughness of the country prevented a count being made. The entire camp, with the stock and everything belonging to it, was captured.

It was learned from the prisoners taken that the Chiricahuas were unanimous for peace, and that they had already sent two messengers to try and reach San Carlos. On the 17th they began to surrender. They said their people were much frightened by our sudden appearance in their fastnesses, and had scattered like quail. They asked me to remain until they could gather all their bands together, when they would go back to the reservation. By the terms of the treaty my operations were limited to the time of the fight. I told the Chiricahuas to gather up their women and children without delay. They answered that they could not get them to respond to the signal, the fugitives fearing they might be sent by our Apache scouts to entrap them. They told us that they had a white boy who was in the village, and jumped by our scouts. He had run off with the squaws who escaped, and who had not yet been heard from. They assured me every one of the band should come in if I would remain a short time; but the terms of the treaty embarrassed me greatly, and being in that rough region, with rations rapidly disappearing, there being between three and four hundred Chiricahuas to feed, I was compelled to return with the Chiricahuas.

We found six Mexican captives—five women and one child—taken in Chihuahua early in May. They are now with the command. These women say they were captured near the Mexican Central Railroad, at a place called Carmon. They further state that when the Chiricahuas discovered that the Apache scouts were in the country they became greatly alarmed and abandoned on the trail the 300 head of cattle they were driving away from points in Western Chihuahua. The cattle were afterwards picked up and driven off by a body of Mexicans.

We marched back as rapidly as the condition of the stock and the strength of the women and children would permit. We found the country depopulated for a distance of 100 miles from the Apache stronghold. The Chiricahuas insist that they have always lived in the Sierra Madre, and that even when the main body were on the reservation some remained behind in the mountains. Of those who now went out there are a number who state that they have never been on the reservation. I have strong hopes of being able to clean the mountains of the last of these.

There are now with us Loco and Nana, who were so often reported killed, and the families of other prominent chiefs. I saw no Mexican troops, and after leaving the settlements in Northeast Sonora did not see a Mexican other than the captives rescued. I have such assurances that the white boy will be brought back alive that I am looking for him every minute, and will inform you by courier.

GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier General Commanding.

The newspaper correspondents have little, if anything to add to this terse and graphic report. It appears that between eighty and one hundred ponies and mules were gathered up, forty being loaded with plunder, much of which showed what a harvest of riot the Chiricahuas had been reaping in Mexico. There were arms, clothes, saddles bridles, gold and silver watches, and a considerable amount of money—American and Mexican gold, silver and greenbacks. The place where the capture occurred is described as the prettiest spot on earth, and the road leading to it as rough seemed pleased with the situation, evidently expecting an immediate return to the San Carlos reservation. The command ran short of rations and the Indians were ordered to cut and roast the century plant, or mescal, a favorite food which grows in all this region. All were tired out and in rags on their return and not a few annoyed by vermin.

Gen. Crook was guided by the Apache Nadaski, who was captured near San Carlos, just previous to the starting of the expedition.

The captives who were rescued tell a pitiful story. They were beaten constantly and had all their clothing torn to rags by rocks and thorns. They are now wearing shirts and coats given to them by the officers and soldiers. They were compelled to drive stolen cattle, of which the Chiricahuas had taken over three hundred head on that raid alone. When they discovered that the country was full of Apache scouts from San Carlos they dropped all their plunder, which fell into the hands of a battalion of Mexican infantry which was in pursuit.

The New York *Herald* correspondent says: As an illustration of Gen. Crook's modesty and the total absence of fuss and feathers in his make-up it may be stated that, although the fight and capture occurred on the 17th of last month, he leisurely retraced his steps to Camp Supply, at Silver Creek, not sending a courier ahead to signal his movements. The first intimation had of Gen. Crook's return was the arrival of a lieutenant at Col. Biddle's headquarters at 8 o'clock A. M. on Sunday last with despatches from Camp Bowie, the nearest Army telegraph station. Upon making inquiry concerning the General, who was supposed to be 100 miles distant in the Sierra Madres, imagine the surprise that awaited the camp when informed that Gen. Crook was only two hours behind, with the captured Apaches. About 10 o'clock the General rode into camp with an escort and greeted Col. Biddle with "Nice morning, Colonel," and straightway struck out for a wash basin which he had spied and was soon engaged in performing his ablutions, after which he threw himself into a camp stool and engaged in conversation about his campaign in an offhand way, as if hunting the fiercest and most cruel foe on the continent, in the wildest and most inaccessible country to be found, was a matter of every day occurrence. It is reported that the loss to the Indians in the fight was seven bucks. A lieutenant, whose name is unknown, was the only person wounded in Gen. Crook's command, and he was but slightly injured.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the virtual disbanding of the American Army after the Revolution, occurred at Fishkill on the Hudson, June 2. Four or five thousand persons were present. The chairman of the meeting was Benson J. Lossing, the historian. The addresses were all historical, the principal one being delivered by Judge Westbrook. Mr. Lossing, during his remarks, read the original letter signed by Washington and addressed to the Governors of the thirteen original States ten days after he had issued his order for the disbandment of the Army.

LEXINGTON, Va., will soon be the centre toward which visitors from all parts of the South will be flocking to be present at the unveiling of Valentine's recumbent statue of General Robert E. Lee.

THE STATE TROOPS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRING INSPECTIONS—SIXTH INFANTRY.

The 6th Regiment of Infantry, Col. Decker, paraded at the State camp ground, South Framingham, on June 28. The regiment, with the exception of the Milford company which was delayed, reported at the depot at 10 A.M., and marched to the camp ground, arriving shortly before 11 o'clock. Battalion drill was in order for half an hour, then regimental line was broken, and company movements were executed for the same length of time. At 12 o'clock battalion line brought the companies together once more and the regiment marched to dinner. In the afternoon, the first duty essayed was guard-mounting, the details being two lieutenants, three corporals, and forty-eight privates. This concluded line was formed twice, and a good hour and a half was passed in the execution of battalion movements, during which time there was skirmishing and firing with blank cartridge. Muster for pay followed and the regiment was dismissed, the companies marching to South Framingham where cars were taken for home.

As will be seen by the above routine, a fair amount of work was accomplished. To your correspondent's mind, there was considerable improvement shown over last year. This was noticeable, particularly in the promptness shown in line and guard formation. As a rule, we think, officers were much better posted and showed more familiarity with their duty than hitherto seen in this organization. Whether this was the result of study or due to an improvement in the personnel line itself, we cannot say. As in all regiments composed of scattered companies like the Sixth, there are more or less wooden heads in the line who labor under the impression they are born soldiers, when they absolutely have little qualification for office, and never should have entered the ranks of the militia, much less have been chosen commissioners of officers. The battalion movements as a rule were intelligently executed, the great fault lying with the guides who were slow and not posted as to their duty. There was a great deal of inattention shown in the ranks which should have been corrected by the line officers. The ceremonies were well carried out. The manual of arms as a battalion is, we think, greatly improved, and the same may be said of the military courtesy witnessed during the day. The inspection was made by Adj.-Gen. Dalton, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, A. I. G. Among those present were noticed Judge Advocate-General Verry, of the Governor's staff; Brig.-Gen. Wales, Major Sanger, Capt. Osborne and Parker, of the 1st Brigade staff; Col. Wellington and Major Matthews, of the 1st Regiment; and Col. Bancroft and Capt. Snow, of the 5th Regiment.

The regiment paraded quite strong, as will be seen by a perusal of the following report:

Field and staff.....	12
Band.....	18
Co.	
Officers.	Men.
A.....	59
B.....	34
C.....	27
D.....	40
E.....	34
F.....	44
Total, 48 officers, 476 men, including band. Grand total, 523.	40

NNU YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

The appointment of Gen. Alex. Shaler to succeed Prof. Chandler as President of the Health Board, New York, has been received with very general satisfaction by those who are interested in maintaining the Health Department in the high state of efficiency to which it has been brought by the latter.

Since Decoration Day matters in the New York City and Brooklyn regiments have been very quiet, the only activity displayed being in those which have been ordered to the Peekskill camp in their preparations for that event, which have been very energetic. The camp will be opened to-day by the 7th Regiment which will leave the city for that purpose at 11 A.M. The camp has been fully prepared for the occupation of troops for quite a while past, and everything there is in first class order. The water dana and aqueduct are completed; the mess hall restaurant for guests and kitchen are finished, and the latter has been provided with steam boiler, cauldron of 100 gallons capacity, an entire steam apparatus for cooking vegetables and coffee, and a bake oven to bake pies as well as bread, with a capacity for rations for 2,000 men. The ice house, which holds 100 tons, is ready, and through it a great improvement in the matter of keeping beef of a fresh and sound quality has been accomplished. Last year it was found that the beef procured from New York would not keep fresh, while the experiments of killing the cattle on the ground proved impracticable just in the opposite direction, as, in the absence of any place to store it with safety, it had to be used in too fresh a condition.

This year the cattle will be killed on the ground and the ice house will furnish the opportunity to season the beef properly before use.

The soil of the camp has been improved, a water cart has been procured to sprinkle it every night, buildings have been newly painted, and everything looks bright and in good shape. The rifle range was tested a week ago by a party of geodians consisting of General Robbins, Col. Bodine, Col. Jewett and Col. Gillett, and the inspectors of rifle practice of the regiments which are ordered out there. They fired over all the ranges, and found everything in excellent condition and working order.

With exception of the erection of a few bathing tents as recommended by the JOURNAL some time ago, everything has been done to put the whole affair in a thoroughly efficient condition, and we hope now that the regiments will prove their appreciation of the good intentions of the authorities by faithful, diligent work, and thus assist in accomplishing the object for which the camp was established.

Hard work is what is required, and those who go out there with the intention of having a junting expedition will, we fear, be disappointed.

The 7th Regiment has been ordered to parade in full uniform, white belts and summer helmets, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and rolled overcoats, at 11:30 A.M. on Saturday, June 23, to proceed to the State camp at 1 P.M.

Men will provide themselves with the necessary underclothing, extra shoes, three pairs of white trousers, and gloves, cleaning material, etc., carrying fatigue cap and jacket and black belt in knapsack.

A guard of three files from each company will be detailed, under command of Lieut. Wyckoff, an officer of the garrison, previous to leaving New York, Capt. Pollard acting as officer of the day.

All the duties prescribed for regiments at the State Camp will be performed strictly in accordance with the Rules and Regulations from General Headquarters, and there will be a guard mounting every afternoon for the purpose of securing additional practice for officers and men in all the duties pertaining to camp guards. Lieutenants will be prepared to command their respective companies at battalion drill. Hours for duty and meals, and other details, will be announced hereafter.

As this is a State camp, no official invitations will be extended to military or civic associations, or to individuals, to visit this regiment in camp, but the veteran and exempt

members, and the friends of the regiment generally, will be always heartily welcome. In accordance with the rules prescribed for the government of regiments in camp, visitors will not be allowed to remain in camp after retreat except by permission of the commandant.

A Delinquency Court will meet at the Armory, on Tuesday, July 10, at 8 o'clock P.M. Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith is appointed president.

Commissions of 1st Lieut. W. H. Palmer, as inspector of rifle practice, to date May 1, 1883, and 2d Lieut. C. T. Dillingham, Co. D, 7th Regiment, are announced.

Col. Clark announces that the valuable services of Capt. James L. Price, Co. H, 7th Regiment, as acting inspector of rifle practice since July last, deserve special recognition and the highest commendation.

Lieut. Wyckoff, 5th Company, 7th Regiment, one of the oldest members of that organization, doing active duty for the last twenty-seven years, was seriously injured, having had a leg broken while attending a funeral, last Sunday, on Long Island.

The 47th Regiment had an outside-door drill, in street formation, on Thursday, June 14.

Col. Austin has ordered the 13th Regiment to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, knapsacks with overcoats rolled, white belts and helmets, on Saturday, June 30, at 11 A.M., to proceed, by boat, to the State camp where they will remain till Saturday, July 7. Each member will provide himself with two pair white pants and company commanders will see that fatigue caps and equipments are transported to camp and issued to the men on their arrival there. Personal pride in their Regimental organization should prompt members to make every possible sacrifice to proceed to the Camp with the Regiment and remain the entire tour. Members are notified that the State holds them to rigid accountability for non-attendance at State Camp. Company commanders are required, by personal inquiry, to ascertain the cause of absence, on the part of all absentees in their Companies, and they will be required to attend the Delinquency Court, as witnesses, to testify the cause of absence. In every case where the attendance of a member is doubtful, conference should be held with his employer, or such other action should be taken or investigation made, as may seem necessary, and whenever practicable, before departure for camp. The penalty for absence accrues for each day of Camp tour.

Col. Rodney C. Ward, has ordered his regiment, the 23d, to assemble at the armory on Wednesday, June 20th, at 6:45 A.M., sharp, in fatigue uniform, white helmets with ventilating button, haversacks, canteens, and one day's rations, for drill and instructions. Coffee and bread will be furnished at 6 A.M., to those men desiring it. Overcoats will be slung from left shoulder to right hip in U.S. Army style. Field and Staff mounted, with overcoat rolled on saddle. The remainder of the order is in accordance with General Brownell's order of which we gave a synopsis in last week's issue.

On and after the 20th inst., until further orders, business will be transacted at headquarters, 23d Regiment, on Wednesday nights.

The Oliver diamond badge, presented to the 23d by Mr. Richard Oliver, to be worn for one year by the commandant of that company which shall show the largest percentage of gain for the preceding year, having been won by company "B" for the year ending March 31st, 1883, will accordingly be worn by Captain Thomas Barrington, commanding, until March 31st, 1884.

The contract for the new armory of the 47th Regiment was made at Genl. D. D. Wylie's office at the State Arsenal on Tuesday evening. The whole structure will cost \$96,000. The contract is divided between Mr. James Rodwell and Mr. J. B. Jacobs, the commissary of the Veteran Association of the 23d Regiment. The armory will contain a main drill hall 130 by 125 feet, 10 company rooms 19 by 42 feet, which will be separated from the main drill hall by a corridor, 200 feet long and 16 feet wide, a rifle gallery with 8 ranges and ample provision has been made for offices, staff department board of officers rooms, etc. The armory will be a superior one.

First Lieut. F. B. S. Morgan, has been unanimously elected Captain, and George H. Davis, 2nd Lieut. of Co. C, 13th Regiment.

The 13th Regiment Signal Corps was drilled by Maj. Farr on Thursday afternoon, June 14.

The 13th Regiment Cadets will go into camp with the regiment.

The 23d Regiment Gymnasium is nearly finished.

The 7th Regiment has received orders for battalion drill on June 21.

The Adjutant General has decided that neither the 65th nor the 74th Regiments will have a chance to visit New York at the expiration of their camp duty, as the contract with the railroad companies stipulates a direct return to Buffalo.

The 65th has received orders to proceed to camp on July 7.

Lieut. Col. Charles Schurig, while on his way to the South Ferry, New York, in the Elevated Railroad cars last Saturday, at 8 o'clock, died suddenly of heart disease. He was subject to heart trouble, and his family physician had predicted his death from that cause. His body was removed from the railroad cars to the first precinct station house, in New St., where it remained until after the coroner had viewed it, which was not until late. After that Col. McLeer and some other war veterans attended to the transportation of the body to Col. Schurig's late residence, No. 251 Clermont avenue. Col. Charles Schurig was 56 years of age, was born in Germany, and came to this country while quite young. For the last three years he had been employed in the United States Revenue Office, as deputy under Col. Ward. About half-past 12 he left the Revenue Office to see Col. McLeer at the Post Office, and remained with him about an hour; then he went over to New York. From that time nothing was known of him until the meager news of his sudden death was received from New York Police Headquarters. The Colonel leaves a widow and four children, two of whom are married. When the war broke out he went to the front as a sergeant in Capt. Sprague's company, which was attached to the 14th Regiment. At the second Bull Run he was shot twice in the breast, and was left for dead upon the field. He recovered, however, and after great difficulty rejoined his regiment. At the battle of the Wilderness his right arm was shot away, and while he was recovering from this injury the war closed. Col. Schurig served with bravery all through the great conflict, and on returning to Brooklyn was appointed messenger to Mayor Alfred M. Wood, who had acted as colonel of the Fighting Fourteenth, and whose long confinement in Libby Prison had resulted in his election to the head of the municipality. He was buried with military honors.

It is reported that Col. H. F. Clark, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Gen. Oliver, commanding 5th Brigade, has a contract to supply the American Rifle Team with his new and improved bullet in the coming contest at Wimbleton, England. This bullet has proved itself to be superior at long range over all others manufactured, after the most severe tests. The process of manufacture at present remains a secret with the inventor.

2d Lieut. Frank Pawling was elected 1st lieutenant in Com-

pany F, 7th Regiment, Sergt. B. J. Smith 2d lieutenant, Corporal J. D. Ford, 5th sergeant, and Private M. B. Steele 8th corporal.

Capt. D. Appleton's Company (F) 7th Regiment, had 24 drills, and the following members have not missed one of them: Capt. Appleton, Lieuts. Palmer and Pawling, 1st Sergt. Ward, Q. M. Sergt. Burnette, Sergts. Munson, Smith, and Appleton, Corporals Hones, Colwell, Ford, Babcock, Van Benschoten, Arthur, and Thorn, Privates Amerman, Bettis, Bowron, Braid, Budd, Carli, Comfort, Dart, Edson, Hailett, Kemp, Keyser, Lawrence, Leman, J. S. Mason, Powers, G. M. Riddle, J. T. Riddle, Steele, Valentine, and Wright. 62 squad drills were held during the season of 1882-83 attending average 96 per cent. 21 recruits were drilled and transferred to the company. The record of the Armory Rifle Practice shows a decided improvement over former years; and it is hoped that the few members who still neglect this important part of a soldier's education will make amends by strict attention to duty in the field this summer. Winners of the company medals: Champion Medal and Challenge Cup, Sergt. G. W. Munson; Centre Medal, Private J. O. Wright; Inner Medal, Private G. M. Riddle. Special Prizes—Marcus Medal, Corporal T. Babcock, Jr.; Munson Medal, Private J. B. Dederer. The average scores of the 20 best shots in 10 competitions: Sergt. G. W. Munson, 46; Private J. O. Wright, 44; Private Ed. Kemp, 43; Private F. B. Hallett, 42; Corporal J. D. Ford, 42; Private J. R. Dederer, 42; Private F. W. Budd, 40; Lieut. W. H. Palmer, 40; Sergt. E. D. Appleton, 40; Capt. Daniel Appleton, 39; Private W. A. Valentine, 39; Corporal F. J. Hones, 39; Private T. D. Wilson, 38; Private A. Edson, 38; Corporal Oscar Thorn, 37; Private G. F. Carli, 37; Private R. Dart, Jr., 37; Corporal F. L. Van Beeschoten, 36; Private C. L. Comfort, 35; Private G. M. Riddle, 35.

RHODE ISLAND.—Brigadier General E. H. Rhodes has been directed to order an encampment at Oakland Beach, for five days, commencing July 10. Each officer and man will be allowed 80 cents per day for subsistence, and 50 cents per day will be allowed for the keeping and forage of each horse.

On account of defects in the present manner of keeping the accounts of the clothing and equipments pertaining to the State troops, company commanders must hereafter make quarterly returns of all such articles, for which they are accountable. The State uniform is not permitted to be worn off duty.

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed the following sides to date, May 29: Col. George O. Eddy, of Bristol; Col. Walter K. Stines, of Providence; Col. Arthur H. Watson, of Providence; Col. Albert C. Landers, of Newport; Col. Fred W. Jencks, of Woonsocket; Col. Geo. H. Utter, of Westerly.

The Public Statutes have been amended to the effect that the Adjutant General, Q. M. General Surgeon General, Judge Advocate General, and the Brigadier General of the Brigade shall be elected by the General Assembly, and hold their offices for five years. Field officers shall hold office for four years, and company officers for three years.

The Brigadier General's staff shall consist of one assistant adjutant general, with rank of lieutenant colonel; one medical director, with rank of lieutenant colonel; one assistant inspector general, with rank of major, who shall also act as paymaster; one quartermaster, one commissary, one judge advocate, one engineer, and two aides-de-camp, each with the rank of captain. There may be attached to the brigade staff a provost marshal, with the rank of captain, and a signal corps consisting of one officer, with the rank of captain, who shall be attached to the brigade staff, and five non-commissioned officers and privates. Whenever the Commander-in-Chief shall deem it advisable, he may authorize the mounting of the whole or any portion of the signal corps.

Within thirty days after the service rendered, each commissioned officer will receive such sum per day for each day's service performed, as is allowed commissioned officers of the same grade in the Army, and to each member of the brigade, except musicians, one dollar and fifty cents for each day's service performed.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The ominous rumors which got afloat lately, to the effect that the American Team would be prevented from starting for England on account of want of funds, seem actually to have reached the other side; for, on Tuesday, June 12, a telegram was received from the Secretary of the British Rifle Association, making inquiry as to the truth of the report. The matter was, however, set at rest by an immediate answer by cable, stating that the team sails June 19. Col. G. E. P. Howard, the captain, has issued his order, in which he directs the members of the team to report to the adjutant at Pier 30, North River, on Tuesday, June 19, at 2 P.M., for departure to England.

The matter of funds is still in an unsatisfactory condition, and, in view of the short time before the leaving of the team, it is urgent that those who intend to aid in bringing this affair (which affects the national honor) to a successful conclusion, to make their contribution at an early date.

A meeting of the board of directors took place at the office of the Rifle Association, which was attended by Gens. Wingate, Robbins, and Smith; Col. Litchfield, Rodney C. Ward, Story, Cowperthwait, John Ward, Bodine, and Howard; and Mr. Kurshuit. Col. Rodney C. Ward opened the meeting in the absence of Gen. Wingate, who arrived somewhat later. The announcement of Mr. Kurshuit, the chairman of the finance committee, that the funds on hand had been swelled to between \$3,600 and \$3,700; that Massachusetts would contribute \$500, and that promises of contributions from other sources had been received, seemed to have a stimulating effect upon the somewhat depressed spirits of the meeting, which, we are glad to state, was strictly harmonious, and proceeded to the end in a manner which showed that every member present was earnestly working for our purpose—to send the best possible team in as handsome a shape as possible. With reference to "the stuff of which the team is made," Col. Litchfield stated that it consisted of first class material; was working well together in every respect; that there was no doubt all the members were disposed to make as well-directed and unanimous effort to gain the victory as any team that ever left this country, and that the feelings of the whole board of directors were of the most cordial kind towards every one of its members. The Colonel said he made these statements in order to correct an impression of want of unanimity in the team which seemed to have got abroad.

Col. Bodine concurred in all these remarks, and then proposed a resolution of confidence in the team and its captain, which was unanimously passed.

Col. Story then got up and made some remarks on the financial question, stating that although it had been reported that \$6,000 would be required to get the team off, this amount was only the minimum, that it was essential to provide for the team in as handsome a manner as possible, that it was, therefore, necessary to keep the public informed of this fact, and that efforts to secure subscriptions must in no

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wise be relaxed, which remarks were concurred in by all present.

Gen. Wingate then presented a lengthy paper by Lieut. E. L. Zalinik, of the 5th Artillery, on the influence of temperature on the flight of bullets, and prepared for the use of the team, which was referred to Col. Howard, who then reported that Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, sent a letter saying that he would be in London on the date of the match and offering his services in any way. He also sent a liberal subscription to the team funds. The men were doing good work and he was very well satisfied with the manner in which they had been shooting and the progress made. He wished that the American public would give that popular support which would enable the men to feel that they went abroad in a representative character. He had increased the number of the team staff by the appointment of Major S. D. Dickinson as historian of the team. He said he was satisfied that the Americans could not be better armed than a majority of the team now were, and that with no mishap to interfere with their work a good battle might be looked for, and without being too presumptuous, he said he expected a victory for the visiting team.

The cablegram from England referred to in the beginning of this report was then received and answered, and it was resolved that the board of directors should be present at the departure of the team and give them a hearty send off.

Among the contributions is one of \$100 from the 3d Separate Company of Oneonta.

Since the scores reported in our last issue the Team has been kept hard at work, their practice being continued during Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last, and Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week. Wednesday, June 13, wound up the practice. The result was encouraging, as will be seen from the following scores June 7 and 8:

Name.	1st Sep. Total Yds.	2nd Sep. Total Yds.	3rd Sep. Total Yds.	4th Sep. Total Yds.	5th Sep. Total Yds.	6th Sep. Total Yds.	7th Sep. Total Yds.	8th Sep. Total Yds.	9th Sep. Total Yds.	10th Sep. Total Yds.
Joiner.	31 35 33 99	32 29 26 87	186							
S. I. Scott.	27 33 33 93	33 28 30 91	184							
Bull.	31 32 26 89	26 34 92	181							
Dolan.	32 34 32 97	35 32 17 84	181							
Paulding.	30 34 34 98	30 25 25 81	179							
Brown.	29 32 27 88	33 30 25 88	176							
Pollard.	29 33 31 93	30 27 24 81	174							
Cash.	29 34 34 96	30 30 16 76	172							
W. Scott.	28 32 29 92	33 25 21 79	171							
Hinman.	30 34 31 93	26 24 23 73	168							
Stuart.	30 30 28 88	28 28 21 79	167							
Rabbeth.	30 34 31 95	29 26 27 72	167							
Jones.	30 31 27 88	28 21 26 76	165							
Griffiths.	29 33 9 91	32 21 18 71	162							
Smith.	25 30 28 83	31 22 14 67	159							
Van Heusen.	30 30 30 90	26 16 16 57	147							
Sukksporo.										
1. Dolan.	30 35 26 91	31 32 26 95	186							
2. Bull.	30 33 2 91	31 35 30 94	185							
3. Rabbeth.	31 33 3 94	27 29 25 85	185							
4. Jones.	30 33 24 97	29 27 25 81	178							
5. W. Scott.	32 32 30 94	26 25 25 78	172							
6. Cash.	28 32 32 92	30 26 23 79	171							
7. Pollard.	31 30 11 93	28 26 23 77	170							
8. Van Heusen.	30 33 26 89	23 30 26 79	168							
9. Griffiths.	31 24 28 87	27 26 26 80	167							
10. S. I. Scott.	30 34 29 92	28 25 25 75	165							
11. Stuart.	28 29 26 83	31 29 22 82	165							
12. Paulding.	32 30 23 85	27 30 22 79	164							
13. Shakespear.	29 35 29 93	24 22 5 71	165							
14. Brown.	33 32 26 1 20	30 14 16 64	154							
15. Smith.	30 30 25 85	24 21 11 59	144							
16. Hinman.	31 27 11 71	31 22 11 64	143							

June 9, 11 and 13.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Rabbeth.	34 -29 -31 29 -20 -32 23 -30 -26 88 -86 -95			
Dolan.	25 -27 -28 27 -33 -32 31 -28 -28 88 -86 -96			
Paulding.	33 -33 -30 30 -29 -22 19 -24 -22 86 -82 -94			
S. I. Scott.	33 -29 -28 34 -31 -29 24 -25 -20 85 -91 -95			
Smith.	34 -20 -29 22 -29 -24 -26 -25 -25 83 -92 -96			
Van Heusen.	30 -25 -29 23 -26 -29 -27 -30 -31 81 -80 -91			
M. W. Bull.	28 -25 -33 32 -26 -25 -24 -27 -26 81 -84 -94			
Stuart.	31 -28 -27 -29 -23 -24 -21 -21 -20 81 -81 -89			
W. Scott.	21 -31 -33 26 -27 -28 21 -21 -30 79 -75 -92			
Joiner.	30 -23 -28 23 -29 -25 -25 -26 78 -75 -86			
Brown.	31 -29 -28 31 -27 -18 27 -22 -21 78 -83 -99			
Pollard.	31 -24 -30 24 -29 -27 26 -24 -27 77 -81 -96			
Hinman.	33 -22 -27 29 -23 -28 18 -32 -29 78 -80 -96			
Cash.	28 -29 -3 24 -33 -29 21 -17 -26 75 -79 -92			
Griffith.	28 -26 -25 -29 -23 -10 -23 -10 -10 65 -76 -76			

June 12.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Avgt.
T. J. Dolan.	32	32	32	96
C. W. Hinman.	32	32	32	96
J. Smith.	29	35	32	96
G. Joiner.	31	32	32	95
F. J. Rabbeth.	31	33	31	95
J. M. Pollard.	30	35	30	95
S. I. Scott.	30	35	30	95
M. W. Bull.	29	32	33	94
J. L. Paulding.	31	33	30	94
W. L. Cash.	26	31	35	92
W. Scott.	30	32	30	92
A. B. Van Heusen.	29	32	30	91
J. H. Brown.	30	31	28	89
T. W. Griffith.	29	33	27	89
F. Stuart.	28	35	26	89

The individual averages of the whole practice of the American team are as follows:

Name.	Average	Name.	Average
F. J. Rabbeth.	181 1/4	O. W. Hinman.	171 1/4
S. I. Scott.	177 1/2	J. L. Paulding.	171 1/2
J. M. Pollard.	174 1/2	J. Smith.	170 1/2
W. L. Cash.	173 1/2	T. J. Dolan.	167 1/4
M. W. Bull.	173 1/2	A. B. Van Heusen.	164
G. Joiner.	173 1/2	F. Stuart.	163

In comparison with these we give the following British averages:

Lowe.	176	Angel.	166 1/2
Parry.	175 1/2	Osborne.	165 1/2
Gibbles.	170	Scriven.	164 1/2
Mellish.	169	Burt.	163
Hart.	168 1/2	Edge.	160 1/2
Bates.	168		

The average of the Americans during their last four practices (at all the ranges) is 171, while the highest average made by last year's English team on any one day was only 168.

We also give the following resumé of the whole practice of the British team at Creedmoor last year previous to the match:

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Sep. 5.	Sep. 6.	Sep. 8.	Sep. 9.
166 92	178	90 88	173
87 93	180	90 92	184
86 75 1/2	100	90 79	185
84 88 166	103	85 77	182
89 80 174	103	91 72	163
86 77 162	91	85 76	171
87 77 165	74	89 87	177
84 82 166	91	87 79	163
84 99 173	98	84 82	173
89 77 165	90	77 167	169
89 75 164	—	80 83	173

1st Sep. Total Yds.	2nd Sep. Total Yds.	3rd Sep. Total Yds.	4th Sep. Total Yds.
86 92	178	90 88	173
87 93	180	90 92	184
86 75 1/2	100	90 79	185
84 88 166	103	85 77	182
89 80 174	103	91 72	163
86 77 162	91	85 76	171
87 77 165	74	89 87	177
84 82 166	91	87 79	163
84 99 173	98	84 82	173
89 77 165	90	77 167	169
89 75 164	—	80 83	173

1st Sep. Total Yds.	2nd Sep. Total Yds.	3rd Sep. Total Yds.	4th Sep. Total Yds.
86 92	178	90 88	173
87 93	180	90 92	184
86 75 1/2	100	90 79	185
84 88 166	103	85 77	182
89 80 174	103	91 72	163
86 77 162	91	85 76	171
87 77 165	74	89 87	177
84 82 166	91	87 79	163
84 99 173	98	84 82	173
89 77 165	90	77 167	169

FOREIGN NOTES.

A DESPATCH of June 6 states that Gen. Hicks has gained a great victory over 5,000 Arabs in the Soudan, killing 500 of them. The Arabs fight as bravely as the Sacred Knights, but their spears are useless against shells and cannon. Gen. Hicks' loss was two killed.

RECENT advices from Lima state that the basis of peace, signed by Senors Novoa and Lavalle, on behalf of Gen. Iglesias, stipulates for the cession of all the territory south of the River Camarones to Chile; the occupation by Chile of Tacna and Arica for ten years, after which a plebiscite is to decide to whom they shall belong, and the country getting them is to pay an indemnity of \$10,000,000 to the other.

THE recent grounding of the *Inflexible* is ascribed to the regulations of the Admiralty on torpedo practice. To fire these weapons and prevent their being lost, it is required to take ships-of-war into shallow water—thus to save a few hundred pounds, a million is risked: such is official economy!

THERE are at present building at Ferrol and Cartagena three large cruisers for the Spanish navy. The names of these vessels are *Alfonso XII.*, *Reina Cristina*, and *Reina Mercedes*, and they are of the following dimensions: Length between the perpendicular, 2,264 ft.; beam, extreme, 41 ft.; draft of water, 21 ft.; displacement, 3,100 tons; indicated horse-power, 4,400; estimated speed, 15.5 knots; armament, eight 6-in. Armstrong breech-loading guns, and four lighter guns of Spanish manufacture.

AT Col. Brackenbury's lecture on "The Development of Modern Tactics," lately delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, Gen. Lord Wolseley, who presided, in the course of his speech remarked that in regard to machine-guns, a matter not referred to by the lecturer, he believed that a great future awaited them, and that the general who knew how to develop and make use of machine-guns would have an opportunity not offered to any one before him.

CAPT. John Ericsson has advised his Swedish countrymen, in answer to a committee which addressed him on the subject, that the defence of the kingdom would be best insured by a powerful fleet of ironclads for coast defence. According to Capt. Ericsson's opinion, Sweden can only then successfully resist the attack of a large power, if she has at command a number of vessels capable of contending with an ironclad fleet. Pointing to the enormous mechanical resources of Sweden, the builder of the celebrated Monitor observes that he could, within a comparatively short space of time, and at a moderate expense, build a fleet which, armed with his under-water cannon, would be equal to any emergency. He undertakes to build at New York twenty vessels, 150 ft. in length, 18 ft. beam, and 11 ft. in depth, for a sum of \$2,000,000. Whatever may be the value of Capt. Ericsson's suggestion, there can be no doubt but that they have created some sensation in Sweden, where it is now proposed to devote 3,500,000 crowns annually to the construction of a number of iron war vessels. A large order for compound armor has already been placed with a Sheffield firm by the Swedish government. It is, however, supposed that this armor is not intended for naval purposes, but for coast fortifications.

Army and Navy Gazette.

THE Russian fleet in the Black Sea, which at present possesses only the two iron-clads, the *Admiral Popoff* and the *Nevgorod*, is to be strengthened by the addition of three powerful iron-clads provided with three barbette turrets, protected by 15-in. of compound armor, each mounting two long 12-in. breech-loading guns of Russian manufacture. In addition, seven 6-in. breech-loaders will be mounted in the casements. The hull will be constructed of iron and steel.

NEARLY all the French commanders engaged in the Franco-German war, with the exception of Marshal MacMahon, have written books explaining the disasters which befel

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them; but the thick volume just produced by Marshal Bazaine is the most interesting of the series.

The memorandum on the reorganization of the Turkish army, drawn up by the Commission at the head of which is Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, has received the sanction of the Sultan. According to this document, military service is obligatory on all Mussulman subjects, but Christians may obtain exemption by the payment of a sum fixed by the government.

On April 18, there was launched from the Government Dockyard at Copenhagen, the steel-built gunboat *Gronlund*, which is intended as a flagship to gunboat squadrons. Her armament consists of two 5-in. Krupp breech-loaders, mounted, as is the case with the old gunboats of the *Marsland* type, on platforms at either side. A supply of Hotchkiss revolving machine guns will also be carried.

The governments of Victoria and New South Wales having 50 converted Palliser 80-pounder guns, have determined to try the new Palliser shot for these guns, to see if they can be made armor-piercing, as they now only fire common shell. One of the new shot which had been rejected by Capt. Edward Palliser for being badly chilled, was fired at a 9-in. wrought-iron plate. The plate was merely placed erect, with two timber props to prevent it toppling over. When in this position, it was fired at by the 80-pounder gun, with 20 lbs. of pebble powder, at a range of 70 yards, and with a velocity of 1,400 feet. The ribbed and jacketed Palliser shot passed clean through the plate unbroken, and impressed itself on a slanting target in rear, leaving the impress of the ribs and body of the shot on the plate. The body of the shot was broken in half by this blow. The result was quite unexpected.

The keel of a new unarmored composite sloop to be named the *Pylades* has been laid down upon the building slip at Sheerness Dockyard, England. She will carry twelve guns (eighty hundredweight breech-loading rifled guns, mounted on *Vavasour* carriages), together with five Nordenfeldt and Gardner machine guns.

Les Monde states that a discovery has been made in Germany, which is at present kept a profound secret, but which promises to revolutionize the present systems of constructing ordnance. The new cannon consists of a steel tube, round which fine silk is wound in a spiral direction, whereby the strength of the steel is immensely increased, the whole being coated externally with some waterproof material.

The Chinese man-of-war *Ting-Yuen*, already described in the *JOURNAL*, is at Kiel, taking on board the Krupp guns with which the Chinese fleet will in future be armed. Several Chinese officials have recently visited the German arsenals, in order to acquaint themselves with the most modern and effective weapons of war, and have made large purchases. The arms have been consigned to China from North German ports.

The furnaces of the sea-going torpedo steamer *Batoum* which was added to the Black Sea Fleet a short time ago are to be altered so as to adapt them to be heated by petroleum refuse, instead of coal. All the steamers in the Caspian use the petroleum refuse as fuel, and it promises to become the fuel of the Black Sea Fleet.

The amount of powder fired away in the bombardment of Alexandria was 181,856.5 lb., of which amount the *Inflexible* used 39,900 lb., and the *Superb*, 22,897.75 lb. The 3,198 projectiles fired from the larger guns of the whole fleet, included 233 Palliser, 2,246 common, 261 shrapnel, 154 segment, and 175 empty shells, and 126 solid shot, and 3 case shot. The *Peneope* fired the highest average number of shots per gun, viz., 28.8, and the *Invisible* the lowest, viz., 12.6. The average number of shots per gun for the *Inflexible* was 22.0.

In an article in the *Nineteenth Century* General Schomburg asks the question, "Shall we retain the Royal Marines?" and *Figaro* says: "There can only be one answer to the inquiry—a very warm affirmative." But it is to be deplored that the Royal Marines have no proper defined status. At present they seem to be a floating kind of body. They formerly belonged to the army, and complicated questions of pay led to their transference to the Admiralty. When on shore they are under the rules of the Army Act, but when afloat they pass under the Naval Code."

THE SUEZ Canal Company has just decided to use on a considerable scale the invention known as Pintsch's gas buoys. This system of illuminating buoys has received the approval of the Trinity House, and is now largely adopted.

ACCORDING to information recently received in London, Japan proposes to China a joint protectorate over Corea, as a solution of the question between the two with respect to the peninsula. The Chinese, who are disinclined to adopt the proposal, claim suzerain rights over Corea. There is a considerable Chinese force encamped within a few miles of the Corean capital, the Chinese authorities superintend every department of the Administration, and the Coreans do not question their right to do so. Japan, therefore, proposes the expedient of a joint protectorate.

ADMIRAL PIERRE's squadron entered Bembaika Bay, on the northwest coast of Madagascar, on May 16, and, after a bombardment of six hours, which inflicted great loss on the Hova garrison, landed an armed force, and possessed himself of Mojanga. Other places may be seized, for we are told that the Admiral has been instructed "to clear away the posts established," as the French allege, in "utter contempt" of their rights; and in addition to extort from Queen Ranavalon concessions equal to those conferred by treaty on England, Germany, and the United States. Thus the work of disturbance has begun in an island which of late years has made large strides in the path of civilization.

A SWEDISH torpedo boat, built in England recently, passed through the Elder Canal, leading from the North Sea into the Baltic, on her passage to Sweden. This torpedo boat is the first vessel of war that has ever made use of the passage, and she was obliged to send her machine-guns and torpedo gear round by sea.

THE saving of time by business men is nowadays such a special object that everything which tends in that direction is eagerly sought after. In correspondence especially is this saving of time desirable, hence the introduction of self-feeding pens. One of the best, if not the best, of this class of pens is the "Calligraphic Pen" manufactured by Mabie, Todd, and Bard, of New York. The principal features of this pen are the preservation of the ink by a number of compartments, thus writing with the pen clean and almost dry. The ink comes out on top of the pen under the coil in sight of the writer, every drop of ink being utilized and the use of blotting pads lessened. It has given universal satisfaction wherever used, and to its other qualifications adds that of moderate cost.

BIRTH.

HOOD.—At Fort Elliott, Texas, May 12, 1883, a daughter to Charles C. and Fannie A. Hood, 24th U. S. Infantry.

MARRIED.

DERINGER—BLACK.—At Baltimore, June 6, HENRY DERINGER, Esq., grandson and namesake of the late Henry Deringer, inventor and manufacturer of the "Deringer Pistol," to Miss MARY E. BLACK.

GATEWOOD—CRITCHER.—At St. John's Church, Hampton, Va., June 12, Assistant Surgeon JAMES D. GATEWOOD, U. S. Navy, to Miss NANCIE CRITCHER.

HALL—SWINBURNE.—At Newport, R. I., June 13, Professor W. G. HALE, of Cornell University, to Miss HARRIET KNOWLES SWINBURNE, daughter of the late Daniel H. Swinburne, and sister of Lieut. W. T. Swinburne, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

HAWKE.—May 26, of diphtheria, FLORENCE, youngest child of Surgeon Albert Hawke, U. S. Navy.

HOCK.—At St. Louis, Mo., June 5, 2d Lieutenant ORMENTIZ J. C. HOCK, 17th U. S. Infantry.

MITCHELL.—At Middleton, Pa., June 9, Mrs. MARY MITCHELL, widow of the late Chaplain Andrew D. Mitchell, U. S. Army.

NEWTON.—Suddenly, at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, June 2, VIRGINIA, infant daughter of Assistant Surgeon Richard Cole Newton, U. S. Army.

TUCKER.—At Petersburg, Va., JOHN R. TUCKER, formerly commander U. S. Navy.

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The life of General John A. Dix was full of stirring incident and episode. As soldier and statesman his lot was thrown in with some of the most remarkable men and some of the most startling events in the history of the United States. For this reason the book will be read with pleasure and profit by an immense circle of people to whom the name of General D. recalls reminiscences of grave crises and recollections of perilous passages in the annals of the past quarter of a century. A most entertaining and instructive book.—*N. Y. Herald*.

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An attractive portrait of manly excellence, suited to foster sentiments of truth, honor, and patriotism, as well as to yield rich instruction relative to a most important period of American history.—*N. Y. Times*.

The biography is full, careful, and discriminating, and will be read with general interest.—*Commercial Gazette*, Cincinnati.

It is admirable in the portraiture of the man in his heart and intellect, his training and his habits, as a Christian, as a husband and a father. His service in the Army is well told and truly weighed, and the ripeness of his scholarship generously attested. How strong in mind, how devoted to duty, how successful in many spheres he was, the biographer lets his readers learn, not by eulogy and epithets, but by plain narrative of how he lived, what he did, and what he achieved. The fame of John A. Dix is a treasure for the state and the Republic, and these volumes will be the lasting proof that it rests on enduring foundations, and will brighten more and more as the years roll on.—*Utica Herald*.

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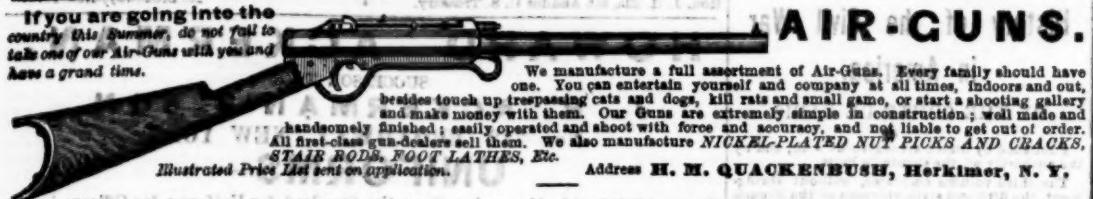
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